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Washington Ter ritory.

A land that man has newly trod,
A land that only God has known,
Through all the soundless cycles flown;
Yet perfect blossoms bless the sod,
And perfect birds illume the trees,
And perfect unheard harmonies
Pour out eternally to God.

A thousand miles of mighty wood,
Where thunder-storms stride fire-shod;
A thousand plants at every rod
A stately tree at every rood;
Ten thousand leaves to every tree,
And each a miracle to me;
Ye there be men who doubt of God!
—*Joaquin Miller, in the Californian.*

Never Mind What "They" Say.

Don't worry and fret,
About what people think
Of your ways or your means—
Of your food or your drink.
If you know you are doing
Your best every day,
With the right on your side,
Never mind what "they" say.

Lay out in the morning
Your plans for each hour,
And never forget
That old time is a power.
This also remember
'Mong truths old and new—
The world is too busy
To think much of you.

Then garner the minutes
That make up the hours,
And pluck in your pilgrimage
Honor's bright flowers.
Should grumblers assure you
Your course will not pay,
With conscience at rest,
Never mind what "they" say.

Too many have loitered,
Until the ebb tide,
While seeking opinions
From those at their side,
Too many good swimmers
Have chosen to sink,
Because they are martyrs
To "what people think."

Then let us, forgetting
The insensate throng,
That joistles us daily
While marching along,
Press onward and upward,
And make no delay—
And though people talk,
Never mind what "they" say.

Aunt Keeley's Money.

It was no great pleasure to any of the Goldsburys when Aunt Keeley wrote from her home in a distant State that she was coming to pay them a brief visit.

She was only the half-sister of their grandpapa, and had never manifested any interest in or affection for her relatives. Her husband had made money, and they had thereupon lived in a superior style, in their distant home, apparently quite indifferent to their less prosperous relatives. Indeed, so little communication had existed between them that, as Mrs. John Goldsbury observed, "they would never have known that Uncle Keeley was still living, but for hearing of his death." Long, however, before this latter event, all the Goldsburys had been aware that Mr. Samuel Keeley had made a will, whereby he left the whole of his property to his wife, to be bequeathed by her, at her death, to his nephew and namesake, Samuel Keeley, Jr.

This had been cause sufficient to deprive them of all interest in the Keeleys. Wherefore, it was not strange that the prospect of a visit from the widow shortly after her husband's death, should have inspired them with no great degree of pleasure.

The two Goldsbury brothers, Mr. John and Mr. Henry, left the matter to their wives, and those ladies, after a mutual consultation, agreed that the promised visit would be a bore, and that Aunt Keeley must, by all means, be put off.

So Mrs. John, who was beginning to aspire to fashionable society, wrote that she was about taking her family to the seashore, and perhaps Aunt Keeley would prefer to come to them in December, well knowing, from the old lady's hint of rheumatism, that she could scarcely venture upon so long a journey at that season.

Mrs. Henry, on her part, informed her husband's grand-aunt that they were thinking of repairing and adding to their house—they had a kitchen-grosser and coal-bin in contemplation—and Aunt Keeley would be so dreadfully annoyed by the noise and confusion that no doubt she would prefer to postpone her visit until she could be made more comfortable.

No answer was received from the old lady, and the two sisters-in-law congratulated themselves on having so easily gotten rid of her.

But, one day, when Mr. Henry Goldsbury came home to dinner, he was met by his wife with a startling piece of intelligence.

Mr. Samuel Keeley, Jr., was dead!

He had actually died a very short time after the decease of his uncle, and the Goldsburys had never known of it. Mrs. Henry had this information from an acquaintance who had been in Aunt Keeley's neighborhood at the time of the young man's death.

"Well," said Mr. Goldsbury, coolly, "I don't see why you should be so excited over it, Emma. We shan't be called upon to go into mourning for him."

"How stupid of you, Henry! Don't you see that now he is dead the old lady can leave her money to whom she pleases, no other heir having been mentioned in her husband's will?"

"Ah," said Mr. Goldsbury, in sudden enlightenment, "so she can!"

"And," pursued Emma, eagerly, "I haven't the least doubt but that her proposed visit must have been for the purpose of choosing an heir from amongst us; for, though distant, we are yet her nearest relations."

"It may be so!" said her husband, thoughtfully, stroking his whiskers.

"I know it must be so! Or, if she has no such intention at present, you know she may have when she gets among us."

"Is she coming, then, after all."

"Why, of course, I shall write at once and invite her; and I think, Harry, that at present we had not better say anything at present to your brother and Lucy about young Keeley's death. They might think that we were acting from interested motives; and, besides, Lucy might be beforehand with me. She is so grasping."

"Grasping? I never before heard that of John's wife."

"Oh, most people are, you know—then the temptation offers."

Mr. Goldsbury shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, do as you please; and if the lady chooses to leave us her money, why it won't do her or ourselves any harm."

So the letter was written, and in due time Aunt Keeley arrived.

She was a tall, stiff, precise old lady with a stately manner and a hard, penetrating look. She dressed in old-fashioned black silks and velvets, and talked much about her family, with allusions to her style of living before the death of her husband—her carriage and servants.

"Of course I do not keep up the same style since Samuel's death," she said. "When one gets old and feeble, one cares little for society or show of any kind, though I confess that I still like to have things about me handsome and well appointed."

Mrs. Henry Goldsbury felt a little anxious. Though able to live in comfort and even in some degree of luxury, her husband's income was barely sufficient to support them thus, and it would cost so much to make Aunt Keeley comfortable, according to the old lady's own ideas of comfort.

But it would not do to begrudge the expense; for Lucy, who had discovered the death of Aunt Keeley's appointed heir, was already beginning to maneuver to get her to her house, which was handsomer and more luxuriously furnished than Emma's, though the income of the brother's was about the same.

So a new suit of furniture was bought for Aunt Keeley, the table kept supplied with unwonted luxuries, and everything done to make her comfortable and contented where she was.

She was very reserved and reticent in regard to her own affairs and property. Indeed, when once or twice Mr. Goldsbury was imprudent enough to approach the subject Aunt Keeley raised her eyes from her knitting and fixed them upon him so sharply and suspiciously that his wife was on thorns.

Sometimes, however, when left to herself, she would make incidental allusions to "plate," "lands" or "bonds," which caused Emma to exchange significant glances with her husband, and an expression of satisfaction to overspread the latter's placid visage.

There were other things, however, which were not so agreeable to the Goldsburys. Aunt Keeley had very decided opinions of her own, and expressed them freely. She was liberal with advice, and not overpleased when this was not taken.

She disapproved of a great many things in the household, and was persistent in her efforts at a reform. The children should not be allowed to wear tight dresses and high-heeled shoes. The windows should be left open at the top, and fires be kept burning during the night, for sake of ventilation. Emma should not drink coffee, which would make her bilious; and Mr. Goldsbury ought to learn to take his tea without sugar and milk, which ingredients changed the nature of the beverage into tannin. But above all things did Aunt Keeley loathe and despise tobacco in all its shapes; and Mr. Goldsbury, who could not give up his cigar, was at length reduced to having a closet fitted up as a smoking-room for the exclusive use of himself and friends.

Goldsbury grew discontented and morose.

"I suppose she will restrict me to a vegetable diet next," he grumbled. "And there are the children, forbidden to eat any but rice pudding, and sent out of the parlor in the evenings because she don't like their noise. I tell you, Emma, you and Aunt Keeley are going too far."

"It's for the children's good, Harry, as you must know. We ought to be willing to submit to a little unpleasantness for their sake."

"I don't see the necessity of sacrificing their and our present happiness for sake of future benefit. If Aunt Keeley chooses to leave us her money, like a rational being, well and good; but she has no right to expect us to make slaves of ourselves to her caprices."

"Now, Henry, I call that foolish and ungrateful. Aunt Keeley doesn't expect or wish to make slaves of us. What we do is done of our own choice, to please and gratify her. How can we expect her to leave us her wealth while we do nothing to deserve it?"

Between the hitherto friendly families of the Goldsburys there now arose a sharp rivalship for the favor of Aunt Keeley. Their pleasant and familiar intercourse was in a great measure broken off, and each kept a keen watch upon the other, suspicious of being outwitted and outdone.

Mrs. John Goldsbury had the pleasantest chamber in her house furnished expressly for Aunt Keeley's comfort and convenience—a first floor chamber, which would obviate the necessity of going up and downstairs. Thereupon, Mrs. Henry, while the old lady was at her brother-in-law's, had a room built exclusively for her, with a convenient little dressing-room attached, and went in a hired carriage to bring her "home."

This carriage, indeed, was now very often called for to take Aunt Keeley out for a drive; and nothing could exceed Emma's indignation upon learning that Lucy had purchased a pony and a basket-carriage in order to afford Aunt Keeley the luxury of a daily airing.

And so the rivalry and the jealousy went on, its effects extending even to the children of the two families, until, as Henry Goldsbury observed, his home and his relatives scarcely appeared the same to him; and the pleasure of his life was nearly destroyed. To make it worse he had been obliged more than once to draw upon the little capital which he had succeeded in investing, and bills for luxuries, hitherto unknown in the family, now began to present a formidable aspect.

If Aunt Keeley had been grateful and pleasant the matter would not have been so bad. But she took everything as though it were her right; lectured her grown nephews and nieces and snubbed the children. Her will ruled both families, as she happened to be an inmate of either house. It was impossible to discover to which she was the most partial, since she divided her time pretty equally between each; when anything displeased her in one family, straightway going over to the other.

"Emma," said Mr. Henry Goldsbury, desperately, "I've had enough of Aunt Keeley. You've kept her now over a year. Why not let her go home, and we enjoy some peace and freedom again?"

"Why, Harry, you surprise me! I thought it was a settled thing that this was to be auntie's home—unless Lucy succeeds in inveigling her into her own family. And if she does that, or if Aunt Keeley leaves us at all, to live anywhere else, we shall never get a penny of her fortune, trust me for that. There will be plenty to hang round and wheedle it all out of her. People are so greedy and mercenary."

"But the expense—"

"Now not a word, Harry, upon that subject. What is the paltry expense compared with all that we shall get in return for it? And auntie is old, you know. I am sure I am the very last person on earth to look forward to any one's death for sake of their money; but you know that in the natural course of things auntie can't live forever, neither very long, at her present age; and our duty is to make life pleasant for her if we want her to—to enjoy herself," concluded Emma, hastily.

"But how do we know that she will leave her fortune, or any of it, indeed, to us?"

"Because I heard her say, only this morning, that she didn't intend that any of her possessions should go out of the family," retorted Emma, triumphantly. "I've been all day watching for an opportunity of telling you of it."

"Well, in that case, I suppose we must try and put up with her a little longer. But I should like to know exactly what property she has got."

"We know that Uncle Keeley was a rich man when he died," his wife replied; "and I warn you, Harry, to beware how you touch upon that subject again in aunt's presence. She is suspicious."

About this time Aunt Keeley began to hint that she had been accustomed to spend her summers in the country; and then to remark that Emma and the poor children were looking very badly.

Emma, alarmed at this, and anxious to gratify the old lady, proposed that her husband should look out for a nice place where they could board for the summer; but he assured her that it was impossible—that country board this season was unusually high, and that, in fact, there was no money for it. He was sorry, but the family would have to stay at home this summer, unless Aunt Keeley chose to go somewhere at her own expense.

But of this his wife wouldn't hear. Aunt Keeley must not be lost sight of, let whatever would happen.

"Just like men," Aunt Keeley remarked, on hearing of her nephew's decision. "I never knew a man yet—unless it was poor, dear Samuel—who was ever willing to let his family go away and enjoy themselves without him."

And listening to her talk, Emma began to feel herself an ill-used wife.

Probably, in consequence of this state of things, Mr. Goldsbury wasn't sorry when, just about this time, business called him away from home.

"I suspected something of the sort all the time," Aunt Keeley observed, significantly.

And Emma felt herself more ill-used than ever.

Once away from the now depressing atmosphere of his own home Mr. Goldsbury experienced a sense of relief and exhilaration.

Meeting with some old friends he was prevailed upon to accompany them "down the country" for some duck shooting, and thence to the Fair Oak races.

Here, carried away by the excitement of the occasion, he offered to bet on a friend's horse, won, and generously gave his friends an oyster supper.

The report of these doings reached home before he himself did.

"It is just as I thought," remarked Aunt Keeley, calmly. "And if I were you, Emma, I would have more spirit than to submit to it."

In consequence Emma drew out of bank a little investment of her own which she had been saving up for the children; and, when Mr. Goldsbury at last returned home, feeling a little ashamed and a good deal remorseful, he found the house shut up, and the family, including Aunt Keeley, "gone to the country."

"Without a word to me!" he exclaimed to his brother John, in the just wrath of a slighted and insulted head of the family. "But it is all the doings of that pestiferous old grand-aunt of ours. But for her Emma would never have dared to take such a step."

Mr. John repeated these words to his wife, and on the day following they reached Aunt Keeley herself in an affectionate letter from Lucy.

"And now, dear auntie," proceeded Mrs. John, "the best thing that you can do is to join us at Highland Glen, the sweetest, healthiest country place in the world, for which we shall to-day take our departure, and wait till Henry gets into a better humor. With us you shall always be welcome, and never be misjudged or unappreciated."

Aunt Keeley needed no further persuasion; even Emma's tears had no effect upon her, and in her indignation she rode twenty miles on a damp day to join her "Nephew John's" family—more than hinting that she would never return to Henry Goldsbury's roof.

Emma returned home more than ever irritated against her husband; and the meeting between the two was unlike any that had ever before taken place—full of mutual reproach and recrimination.

"You've ruined your children's prospects," Emma said, bitterly; "disgraced yourself and driven Aunt Keeley away from your roof!"

"And I hope she'll stay away," he retorted, sullenly. "If she left us every penny of her fortune it could not compensate for the mischief she has caused. Not that the fault has been altogether her own," he added, more gloomily; "for if we had not allowed mercenary motives to influence us, and descended to mean fortune-hunting—"

"Speak for yourself! I am sure if poor Aunt Keeley hadn't a cent in the world—"

"Emma!" said Mrs. Goldsbury, holding up his hands—"Emma, be a fortune-hunter—be anything, in short, except a hypocrite!"

"A hypocrite! Oh, Harry, this from you to—to me?"

And then there was sobbing and remorse, and finally a mutual making-up and reconciliation; and despite the knowledge of Aunt Keeley's anger, both the husband and wife felt happier than for many a day past.

"Only, I do hope," Mr. Goldsbury concluded, as they went down with all the children to tea—"I do hope that Aunt Keeley won't come back again to bring discord into the house, like an evil fairy."

And she never did, poor old lady! The wet ride and perhaps her own high indignation, had their effect upon her, and, before any one imagined that she was in danger even, Aunt Keeley was dead.

She had made the doctor, who habitually attended her, produce her last will and testament from her trunk, and had it carefully witnessed and sealed before she died.

According to her request it was opened and read immediately upon her decease.

In this remarkable document Aunt Keeley had disposed of all her possessions in the manner following—to wit:

Her silver—consisting of a dozen family spoons, a snuff box, sugar tongs, candle-snuffer and six thimbles—was to be melted down into a plate and handles for her coffin.

Her jewels—to wit: a gold wedding ring, diamond engagement ring, and gold locket, set with pearls, containing her husband's portrait—were to be buried with her.

The portrait of her grandfather—a hero of the Revolution—she bequeathed to the State historical society. The other family portraits—those of her father and brother—she desired should be burnt, because she would not have them go out of the family, and she did not desire that they should be degraded by being displayed on the parlor walls of any of the present generation of Goldsburys.

And, finally, her money—some six hundred dollars in the bank at M—was to be expended in a monument to be erected over her grave.

And she constituted Dr. Wall executor of the will.

At first the Goldsburys wouldn't believe it. Aunt Keeley must have been out of her mind when she wrote that absurd paper.

But inquiries speedily established the startling fact that Mr. Samuel Keeley, in consequence of extensive and reckless speculations, all of which had failed, had died insolvent after that will in his nephew's favor had been made; and Aunt Keeley had thereupon come to live upon her relatives without ever saying a word about it.

"I suppose she fancied she would be unwelcome if we knew of her poverty," Mrs. John Goldsbury suggested.

"Or, rather, she wanted to live in luxury, so allowed us to believe her still wealthy," said his wife.

"Selfish, deceitful, ungrateful old woman!" was Mr. Goldsbury's reflection.

For he could not quite forgive her for having influenced his wife against him.

While Emma, after the first shock of surprise and disappointment, observed to her husband:

"After all it is some comfort to think that Lucy, with all her arts and maneuvering, has only succeeded in obtaining the privilege of paying the funeral expenses."

"No; I'll go halves with John in that," her husband said. "We'll give the old lady as good a funeral as we can afford, since she seemed to think so much of such things, even though she didn't consider us worthy to possess her father's picture."

This generosity quite touched Mr. and Mrs. John. And now that Aunt Keeley and her fortune had vanished like a dream, all the rivalry and jealousy and ill-feeling between the two families vanished with them; and, taught by a lesson which they never forgot, the former affection and happiness were renewed.

And not one of the four but confessed, in his and her secret heart, that they deserved all that had been brought upon them by their mercenary hankering after Aunt Keeley's fancied fortune.

HEALTH HINTS.

PAINLESS CURE FOR WARTS.—Drop a little vinegar on the wart and cover it immediately with cooking soda or saleratus; put on as much soda as you can pile on, and let it remain ten minutes. Repeat several times a day, and in three days the wart will be gone. A good remedy for corns also.

TAKE SEASONABLE REST.—Dr. Hall says the best medicine in the world, more efficient than all the potations of the materia medica, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, to "keep up" as long as they can move a foot or wriggle a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but in others the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and slow and typhoid fever sets in and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever working or work is an effort, a warm bed and cool room are the very first indispensables to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

SLEEP FOR CHILDREN.—If you would preserve your children from wasting disease, do not stint them in their sleep; chlorotic girls, especially, and scrofulous babies need all the rest they can get. If they are drowsy in the morning, let them sleep; it will do them more good than stimulants and tonic sirups. For school-children in their teens, eight hours of quiet sleep is generally enough, but do not restrict them to fixed hours; in midsummer there should be a siesta corner in every house, a lounge or an old mattress in the coolest nook of the hall, or a hammock in the shade of the porch, where the little ones can pass the sleep-inviting afternoons. Nor is it necessary to send them to bed at the very time when all nature awakens from the torpid influence of the day-star; sleep in the atmosphere of a stifling bedroom would bring no rest and no pleasant dreams. But an hour after sunset there will be a change; the night wind arises and the fainting land revives; cool air is a febrifuge and nature's remedy for the dyspeptic influences of a sultry day. Open every window, and let your children share the luxury of the last evening hour; after breathing the fresh night air for a while they will sleep in peace.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

TO RELIEVE HICCOUGH.—A medical journal gives the following simple means of relieving hiccough: Inflate the lungs as fully as possible, and thus press firmly on the agitated diaphragm. In a few seconds the spasmodic action of the muscle will cease.

A Dealer in Bibles.

"Come in," said the Rev. Mr. Bobstock, as a rap at the door caused him to drop a blot on a half-finished sermon. The door opened and a man entered. The corners of his mouth were turned down as though to give emphasis to his face. His clothes suggested that he worked at a livery stable in a subordinate capacity, and his hat was as ill-shaped as though it had been tramped upon by a cow.

"Well," said the Rev. Mr. Bobstock, "what can I do for you?"

The man drew a sigh from the bottom of his being and replied:

"I want a Bible. A few weeks ago I was a prosperous saloon-keeper, but, sir, I prefer poverty and sobriety to affluence and whisky. I gave my saloon to the widows and orphans, and, sir, a heavy widow planted herself behind the bar and began to deal out the scorpion as naturally as I had ever done. I expected her to close up the business and divide the cash, but when I spoke to her about it she caught me by the looseness of my raiment and threw me out. I never before understood what was meant by widow's might. Now, sir, I want the book of consolation. You needn't mind the revised statutes, but give me old Peter and old Paul. Give me a Bible."

The good minister was much moved by the poor man's strong appeal, and taking down a Bible he presented it to the pleader. Late in the evening the minister was standing in a second-hand book store, when a man entered and said to the proprietor:

"I have a nice lot of Bibles for you this time, Cap'n," and he emptied a sack full of books on the floor. "Five dollars for the lot; cost me $4 50."

"My friend," said the minister, "are you not the man who came to my house this morning and begged me for a Bible?"

"Oh! no, sir. I have been in bed all day with rheumatism."

"How did you collect these books?"

"Family relics, sir."

"Didn't you get this book from me?" taking up a book.

"Oh! no, sir. That book was given to my little son by a Sunday-school teacher."

Just then a policeman, accompanied by three ministers, entered the store. "Here he is," said one, and the policemen led the book-dealer away. He had called on every minister in the city, and from each had secured a Bible.

The Boston *Journal* relates that a certain ambitious artist had painted a string of trout, and was justly proud of his achievement. A lady and her young daughter came into his studio, and while the former inspected some drawings the latter wandered about at her own sweet will. Suddenly she exclaimed: "Oh, ma, do look at this beautiful bunch of bananas!" The artist looked, too. Alas, it was the trout picture which had called out the exclamation.

When the young tigers have left their parents they are far more destructive than grown-up tigers, often killing three or four cows at a time, while the adult rarely kills more than one.

Florida Oranges and Alligators.

"For three hundred miles south from Jacksonville, along the St. John's River, and still further north and east," said Jay Gould to a New York reporter, "the country is dotted over with orange groves of from twenty to twenty-five acres in extent. It takes about five years for an orange grove to mature so as to produce fruit for the market, but nevertheless new groves are constantly planted, and are looked to as a sure source of revenue. When an orange grove begins to bear fruit it apparently never wears out. I heard of one tree which bears annually from six to eight thousand oranges, but that is above the average."

"What is the cost of an orange grove?"

"As I said," replied Mr. Gould, "they vary in extent from twenty to twenty-five acres, and are worth from $50,000 to $100,000. But they yield a handsome percentage. For instance, Mr. Hart, who lives just above me here, owns a grove of about twenty-five acres, and he informs me that it yields him a net income of from $15,000 to $20,000."

"Is this interest growing?"

"Decidedly so, and I think that within the next five years Florida ought to be able to supply the entire demand of the United States for oranges. I believe that the sweet orange is not a native of Florida, but has to be grafted upon the tree which bears the sour orange. On one tree you sometimes see oranges, lemons and limes growing together. Of course the several fruits have been grafted; but it is interesting and peculiar to a Northerner to see these fruits growing in a happy family on one tree. It suggests a horticultural paradise."

"Is orange growing the chief industry of Florida?"

"By no means. Not to speak of cotton and live oak and the like, you must not forget the alligator," said Mr. Gould, smiling and evidently thinking of his alleged "alligator farm."

"But is the alligator a sufficiently valuable animal to make his cultivation remunerative?"

"No; his hide is the valuable portion of him, and even that is worth comparatively little, though I believe they make it into boots in England."

"But does Florida cultivate these reptiles?"

"That is not necessary. The alligator cultivates himself and produces quickly and numerously. The whole swamp and river country is filled with them."

"And are they dangerous?"

"Well," said Mr. Gould, "it is as well not to get in the way of their tails. I think they strike their victims chiefly with their tails. Nevertheless, the eleven-inch jaws of some of them are not attractive. My son killed one which resembled a whale on four legs. Our party killed over thirty of them. Whether I killed any or not myself is a difficult question for me to answer. I saw some live ones just before I fired, and some dead ones just afterward; but as several rifles went off at the same time, I cannot assume that it was my gun that killed an alligator. But alligator shooting was not what interested me in the South; the blossoms, our wedding blossoms of the North, you know, were on the trees, and yet the ripe, golden fruit was there too."

Esquimaux Duck-Spearing.

The following paragraph occurs in a paper in the May *Scribner*, by Colonel Gilder, second officer of the Franklin search party, entitled "Among the Esquimaux with Schwatka:"

A most novel and interesting method of bird catching is practiced during the spring and early summer, while the ducks and geese are molting and unable to fly. The Esquimaux puts his *kyack*—that is, his sealskin canoe—on his head, like an immense hat, and repairs to the big lake, or the seaside, where he has seen the helpless birds swimming and feeding in the water. Here he launches his frail bark, and when seated, which is not always accomplished without a ducking, takes his double-bladed oar in his hands and at once starts in pursuit of the game. Before him, on his *kyack*, where he can seize it at the proper moment, lies his duck-spear, together with other implements of the chase. Cautiously approaching the featherless flock he sometimes gets quite near before his presence is observed; but even then, before he is within striking distance, there is a great spluttering in the water, as the band scatters in every direction, vainly beating the water with the curious-looking stumps that soon will wear their plumage and once more do duty as wings. Some dive below the surface and come up a great way off, and always just where you are not looking for them; but as the flock takes alarm the hunter dashes forward, feeling the necessity for speed rather than for caution. He is soon within fifteen or twenty feet of the struggling mass, and seizing a curious-looking spear, with three barbs of unequal length, he poises it for a moment in the air and then hurls it with unerring aim at the devoted bird, impaling it with a sharpened iron or bone spike in the center of the barbs. The handle of the spear is of wood and floats on the surface of the water, so that the hunter can recover his weapon and the game at his leisure.

Four Years of Industrial Progress.

The following interesting statistics are taken from a treasury department statement of the financial and economic transactions of the United States during the past four years:

	For year ended Mar. 1, '78.	For year ended Mar. 1, '79.
Exports of live stock,	$4,205,893	$10,853,241
Exports of other food,	269,752,809	226,752,030
Total exp'ts merchandise	699,685,209	720,856,226
Specie,	47,103,365	26,391,143
Total imp'ts merchandise	476,338,318	472,094,179
Specie,	25,209,050	26,999,290
Cotton, No. of bales,	4,485,423	6,811,265
Wool, No. of pounds,	207,000,000	211,000,000
Wheat, No. of bushels,	364,194,146	420,123,400
Corn, No. of bushels,	1,342,558,000	1,388,218,750
Pig Iron, No. of tons,	2,066,594	2,301,215
Coal, No. of tons,	34,308,299	52,130,554

	For year ended Mar. 1, '80.	For year ended Mar. 1, '81.
Exports of live stock,	$12,065,459	$20,681,738
Exports of other food,	374,868,342	456,244,111
Total exp'ts merchandise	767,676,740	915,271,567
Specie,	23,722,972	16,028,803
Total imp'ts merchandise	555,569,686	705,129,880
Specie,	92,714,238	98,570,197
Cotton, No. of bales,	5,073,531	5,761,259
Wool, No. of pounds,	232,500,000	264,000,000
Wheat, No. of bushels,	448,756,630	480,849,723
Corn, No. of bushels,	1,547,901,700	1,357,535,900
Pig Iron, No. of tons,	2,741,853	3,300,000
Coal, number of tons,	65,898,398	69,200,934

Paper and Paper Pulp from Salt Hay.

It has probably not been generally known among paper-makers, remarks the *Paper World*, that the grass ordinarily growing upon the low, marshy lands bordering upon salt water, and frequently overflowed by it, furnishes a most excellent material for paper. This grass grows in great plenty, and can be had for a comparatively low price, and contains nearly as much useful fiber to a ton as straw. It is very easily digested and can be reduced in a very short time, two hours being quite sufficient. The brown pulp as discharged from the digester makes a very superior quality of hardware paper, and a trifling expense only is incurred in bringing the brown pulp up to a manila color, and even a fair quality of white paper may be produced from it. This stock when made into paper board produces an article of superior strength and rigidity, and one not liable to fracture in bending. The yield of useful pulp from a ton of hay is about 900 pounds, and the cost for caustic, we learn from the same authority, is very moderate.

THE EVIL BEAST.

Extract from a Sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

It is my son's coat; an evil beast hath devoured him.—GEN. XXXVII; 33.

Joseph's brethren dipped their brother's coat in goat's blood and then brought the dabbled garment to their father, cheating him in the idea that a ferocious animal had slain him, and thus hiding their infamous behavior.

But there is no deception about that which we hold up to your observation. A monster such as never ranged African thicket or Hindoostan jungle hath tracked this land, hath strewed this continent with the mangled bodies of whole generations, and there are tens of thousands of fathers and mothers who could hold up the garment of their slain boy, truthfully exclaiming: "It is my son's coat; an evil beast hath devoured him." The question is, who will hunt down this evil beast and who shall destroy him? I answer first, by getting our children right on this subject. Let them grow up with an utter aversion to strong drink. Take care how you administer it as a medicine. Teach them as faithfully as you do the catechism that rum is a fiend. Take them to the almshouses and show them the wreck and ruin it works. Walk with them into homes that have been scourged by it. As you go by the grog-shop let them know that is the place where men are slain and their wives made paupers and their children slaves. Hold out to your children all warning, all rewards, all counsel, lest in after days they break your heart and curse your gray hairs.

We war upon this evil by organized societies. The friends of the traffic have banded together; they issue circulars, raise fabulous sums of money to advance their interests, and by grips, passwords and signs, set at defiance public morals. Let us confront them with organizations, and, if need be, with grips, passwords and signs, maintain our positions.

Again, we will try the power of the pledge. Thousands of men have been saved by putting their names to such a document. I know it is laughed at, but there are some men who, having once promised a thing, do it.

We expect great things from inebriate asylum work. They have already done a glorious work. I think we are coming at last to treat inebriation as an awful disease; self-inflicted. Once fastened upon a man, sermons won't cure him; temperance lectures will not eradicate it; religious tracts will not arrest it.

Again, we will contend against these evils by trying to persuade the respectable classes of society to the banishment of alcoholic beverages. You who move in elegant and refined associations; you who drink the best of liquors; you who never lose your balance; let you look each other in the face, and on this subject. You have, under God, in your power the redemption of this land from drunkenness. Empty your cellars and wine-closets of the beverage, and then come out and give us your hand, your vote, your prayers, your sympathies. Do that and I will promise you three things: First, That you will find unspeakable happiness in having done your duty. Secondly, You will probably save somebody; perhaps your own children. Thirdly, You will not in your last hours regret that you made the sacrifice, if sacrifice it be. As long as you make drinking respectable drinking customs will prevail, and plowshare of death, drawn by terrible disasters, will go on turning up this whole continent from end to end with the long, deep, awful furrow of drunkards' graves.

A Prestidigitateur's Joke.

Verbeck, the well-known prestidigitateur, once took it into his head to frequent a coiffeur in a rather unfashionable quarter of Paris. The establishment wore a not very prosperous aspect, the staff seeming far more numerous than the customers. At the conclusion of his first visit Verbeck, after paying his twenty-five centimes for being shaved, with some ostentation dropped a two france piece into the receptacle for the pourboires. A loud and general Merci, Monsieur, naturally greeted this princely proceeding, the garcons vying with one another as to who should show the generous client most attention. On the succeeding day Verbeck made his appearance in the shop about the same hour, and was received with marked respect. One assistant got a new cake of soap ready, another a napkin of ivory whiteness, while a third carefully stropped the best razor in the place. The patron himself offered his new customer a paper, and even the lady of the house stepped down from her comptoir to ask whether Monsieur would like a foot-warmer. Verbeck, however, paid the twenty-one centimes and dropped a couple of francs into the tronc as before. On the third day oven greater deference on the part of the master, mistress and men. Two pots of flowers had been brought down from the patron's own room to deck the toilet in front of which the open-handed customer was in the habit of seating himself. On the fourth day the hairdresser's youthful daughter paid him a pretty compliment, at the end of the operation the two francs falling into the tronc as usual. Saturday, the day on which the tireline had to be opened, the excitement became excessive. The proprietor, in an unguarded moment, decided on closing the shop an hour before the usual time, and all made up their minds that the wealthy customer's silver should forthwith be spent in a neighboring gargote. So far, good. On opening the tronc, however, to the disgust of the expectant circle, not a single piece of silver was to be found. As a natural result everybody began to suspect somebody else, the mistrust of the garcons gradually centering on the unfortunate patron. The mistrust deepened into hints, and the hints into open charges of malversation of the moneys placed in the supposed culprit's keeping, and the position of the latter had become far from enviable when, luckily, Verbeck thought it time to reveal his identity. Having explained that he had always substituted a sou for a two franc piece, by sleight of hand, when seeming to drop the silver into the box, and having compensated the garcons by the present of a louis, mutual apologies were exchanged by employer and employed, and the postponed visit was made to the wine shop.—*Paris Figaro.*

The director of the bureau of statistics at Vienna has made some interesting researches concerning the comparative longevity of women and men in Europe. He finds that out of 102,831 individuals who have passed the age of ninety years 60,303 are women and only 42,528 are men. In Italy 244 alleged centenarian women are found for 141 men of that age.

On the fourth of July next we may expect to pick up a morning paper and read that "The snow-storm in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota yesterday was the heaviest of the season." The West has had the "heaviest snow-storm of the season" every week since the first of March.—*Norristown Herald.*

VICTUALS AND VALOR.

Patriotism Not the Only Incentive to Bravery in Battle.

Patriotism is no doubt a powerful lever in urging a soldier to take desperate chances, but the late war proved that there were other levers of equal force. A New York lieutenant and thirty-four men held possession of a block house along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1862. One morning a scout came in and reported that a force of 150 Confederates was advancing to capture the post. The lieutenant ordered the men in line and thus addressed them:

"Soldiers, the enemy is advancing upon us! He will be here in half an hour. We shall be outnumbered four to one, but I appeal to your patriotism—to your love of country—to your respect for that dear old flag, to defend this post to the last. Will you do it?"

"Lieutenant," said the sergeant, as he stepped forward after an ominous silence, "we are too few and the Johnnies too many. We shall all be killed or captured, and the men won't stick. They go for evacuating right away."

"Patriots and heroes," continued the officer, after drawing a long breath, "we have just received fresh rations of coffee, sugar and bacon. We haven't been to breakfast yet. If we evacuate we have got to march twelve miles on empty stomachs. If we remain and defend to the last, I'll issue double rations as soon as the last reb is driven off. If you don't want to fight for your country, let's fight for a good, square meal."

Every hat was thrown up and every man cheered, and twenty minutes later, when the enemy appeared, he was greeted with such a hot reception that he soon sounded the retreat.

When the Union forces under Nelson made their stand at Franklin, the Confederates had been tight after them for several days, and it had been a march of empty haversacks. As the Confederates formed for battle many of the regiments had been without food for twenty hours. Their first attack, after a patriotic address, was speedily repulsed. Cleburne led a part of the force making the second advance. As he rode along the lines he saw the men chewing leaves from the cherry and apple trees, and he said:

"Brave Confederates, there is the enemy. Behind those earth-works are cannon and muskets, and men who know how to use them. Behind those is a big wagon-train with heaps of rations. We've got to lick the enemy to get this train, and if we don't get his rations we'll have to fill up on grass, for there isn't a Confederate hard-tack within twenty-five miles of Franklin. Follow me to glory and—rations!"

They followed him to the earth-works and over them, but he was killed and the lines driven back. His men, however, were the only ones who mounted the earth-works during that desperate battle; and it is an open question whether an appeal to a soldier's hunger won't make him fight as well as an appeal to his sentiment.—*Free Press.*

WISE WORDS.

Prosperity is a blessing to the good, but a curse to the evil.

He who seems not to himself more than he is, is more than he seems.

When anger rushes unrestrained to action, like a hot steed, it stumbles in its way.

Bodily labor alleviates the pain of the mind; whence arises the happiness of the poor.

The vanity of human life is like a river constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on.

It is possible that a man can be so hanged by love that one could not recognize him to be the same person.

When you talk to women you must choose between lying and displeasing them. There is no middle course unless you say nothing.

To pronounce a man happy merely because he is rich, is just as absurd to call a man healthy merely because he has enough to eat.

No man ought to complain if the world measures him as he measures others. To measure one with his own yard-stick may be hard, but is fair.

And when we are in prosperity we are ready to think our mountain will never be brought low, so when we are in adversity we are ready to think that our valley will never be filled up.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all your life. Never revenge an injury.

Happiness is evident to us in this life by deliverance from evil. "Happy is he who sees the day!" said a blind man; but a man who sees clearly does not say so. "Happy is he who is healthy!" said an invalid. When he is well he does not feel the happiness of health.

ODDITIES.

Snails have been put in boiling water and have survived the terrible ordeal.

Kempler says that he once saw a hyena which had put to flight two lions.

A hogshead of herrings have been taken out of the belly of a whale.

In Bengal the natives say that the old male tiger kills all the male cubs he can find when they are very young.

A tiger in a state of nature has been known to spring up the precipitous side of a hill from sixteen to twenty feet high, showing marvelous agility.

Rabbits have been driven by hunger to eat their ears. They accomplish the feat by bending the ear down with the paw until it reaches the mouth.

A gentleman in Walton county, Ga., lately found a two-legged rat in his corncrib. He says the animal seems never to have had more than two legs. It has become quite tame.

The maharajah of Durbunjah is a gentleman of India whose superstition has somewhat overpowered his good sense. He has just pulled down the greater part of his palace for no other reason than the fact that a vulture happened to sit on it.

A Dime Novel.

The wild storm still raged furiously. Ever and anon the vivid lightning, in fantastic shapes, illumined the darksome and angry heavens. At last our young hero, making a sudden strategic movement, surrounded the band of fifteen howling red demons, and with no other weapon than a seven-shooter, a cavalry sword, a dime novel, a Remington rifle, a deck of cards, a bowie-knife and a pair of brass knuckles he mowed down his pursuers like grain before the sc

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 12, 1881

The insurance companies concerned refuse to pay the losses of the State occasioned by the burning of the Danville Insane Asylum. The grounds are not stated.

About three letters a week pass over a large number of the 9,225 Star Routes. On ninety-three of these routes Brady and his pals had service "expedited" at an expense to the taxpayers of $2,802,214 instead of $727,119 as formerly paid.

The State Senate, on Wednesday 27 ult. of last week, devoted an afternoon to the consideration of that part of the Governor's message referring to the death of Gov. Bigler. Senator Alexander led off in an eloquent historical eulogy and was followed by several other Senators.

There are not emigrant vessels enough at the command of the great steamship companies to accommodate the vast multitudes which are clamoring for passage to America at the present. The Irish are coming in clouds, but the Germans outnumber them.

The state senate passed a bill which regulates life insurance. In the house a few days ago, the Committee on Insurance held a meeting and heard argument on the bill which places a curb on mutual insurance companies. Several members of the Legislature who are interested in the speculative companies appeared before the committee and wanted the bill mangled by striking out all its vital features, particularly that which forbids the insurance of old and decrepid persons. The committee agreed to report the bill favorably as it came from the Senate.

The dead-lock at Washington was broken last week by a back-down of the republicans. They appointed a committee of safety—for their party—recommended that executive sessions be held immediately, for the transaction of business, in this order: First, to refer to the appropriate committees all nominations now on the table; second, to take action on the various treaties awaiting ratification; third to consider all uncontested nominations, such as are not objected to by any Senator from the state to which the appointment belongs. The last section of this agreement, it will be seen, virtually throws out the nominations of Robertson, Matthews, and Chandler for the present. Mr. Conkling is a great distance ahead of the last man in the race yet.

This ends the dead-lock between the democrats and stalwarts, but leaves the dead-lock between the republicans and Garfield whom they openly insult and slap in the face now at the bidding of Conkling.

The ceremonies of feet-washing, as practiced by the Tunkers, gives rise to several important questions as to the "how." Shall one person both wash and wipe the feet of the whole church; or shall one wash and another wipe? At a love-feast in Illinois, says the *Brethren at Work*, a "number of brethren were present, but only two sisters. 'Now' queried the elder, 'what must be done in this case?' The only [re]source was for the sisters to do as Jesus did—wash each other's feet; so the whole assembly were compelled to have but one method, to wash feet. When they were done, all had their feet washed, all had their feet wiped, all had washed feet and all had wiped feet." This seems to the *Brethren at Work* a very excellent plan, and it would have it uniformly followed. "Let no brother wash the feet of more than one, and then all can engage in the holy work." In the case where there was only one sister or one brother, we would suggest that it would not be improper, under necessitous circumstances, that he or she should perform the act of edulcoration for himself or herself.

Auditor General Schell has done the state a good service, in finding that great monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, indebted to the commonwealth over 3 million dollars. Mr. Schell has just gone out of office, and was the last democratic officer connected with the state. In his entire term he has been true and faithful to the people. Of his settlement against the Standard company the *Patriot* says: It is a well known fact that for many years the great Standard Oil Company, with its millions of capital and seemingly unlimited power, has by evasions and delays managed to get out of the payment of taxes due the state. The Company has been called on frequently for reports for taxation, but has uniformly refused to comply with the demands of the state authorities. As the term of Auditor General Schell drew near its close he consulted with the state treasurer in regard to the matter, and it was finally agreed to make an estimate of the great corporation's business, as a basis for levying tax. A request that an examination of its books be permitted met with no reply. This left the auditor general's office without any data upon which to base an account settled so far as the company could make it. A thorough and searching investigation was then instituted by the auditor general. Information, statistics and affidavits were gathered from any and every source within reach. The most reliable data and statistics were accepted as the basis of the account and upon such data an account was settled against the Standard Oil Company amounting to $3,145,541,62. The account was practically made up on Friday, but in order to give the company every possible opportunity to report, it was withheld until yesterday. This is without doubt the most important one of Auditor General Schell's administration and will create a profound sensation throughout the state. The Standard Oil Company is now in such a position that it cannot take a single step without making a clean showing of its business in this state. If such a showing should be made some facts and figures will be disclosed that will cause people to open their eyes in astonishment.

The infamous star route swindle and the Conkling-Garfield war, are two more bright feathers in the caps of these virtuous men who swear the'll vote the republican ticket no matter how mean and corrupt the candidate. These gems can now be added to the perjury in the Credit Mobilier scandal.

—Stop the railroads, stop the telegraphs, kill all the lawyers, drown all the insurance agents, hang all the patent-right men, behead all the political jobbers, abolish poker playing, hobble the dancers, make all the patent medicine men drink their own stuff, do all this and the world will move on; but for one month close the doors of the cheap Philad. Branch clothing hall, and you do more mischief than in all the above.

The Garfield-Conkling war has commenced, Garfield withdrawing all his nominations who are Conkling men. On the 4th inst. the president sent a message to the senate withdrawing the New York nominations for United States marshals and district attorneys and also the Buffalo collectorship. The nomination of Judge Robertson for collector of customs is not withdrawn. The message is simply a formal message of the withdrawal containing no explanations or comment. The nominations withdrawn are as follows: Stewart L. Woodford, United States attorney for the Southern district; Asa W. Finny, United States attorney for the Eastern district; Lewis L. Payne, United States marshal for the Southern district; Clinton D. McDougall, United States marshal for the Northern district; John Taylor, collector of customs for the district of Buffalo, New York. These appointments were all made in the Conkling interest, every one of the appointees being staunch supporters of the New York senator. It will be remembered that when they were first announced the stalwarts were in high feather and claimed with many airs of triumph that the president was in sympathy with their faction. It was only after the nomination of Robertson for collector of the port of New York was sent to the senate that they were undeceived and began to change their laudation of the president into lamentation and denunciation. The withdrawal of the nomination of Woodford, Finny, Payne, McDougall and Taylor simply means that the president has made up his mind to meet Mr. Conkling on his own grounds and with his own tactics. Under the rule adopted by the caucus of republican senators the other day, to confirm all nominations except such as are objected by a republican senator from the state for which they are made, the Conkling appointees would all be confirmed and the anti-Conkling nominations would be rejected or laid over until December. Hence the president, desiring to notify Mr. Conkling that if he persisted in his opposition to Judge Robertson he must expect no favor from the administration, has withdrawn the nominations above mentioned. It is evident that with the deal in his hand the president will hold the winning card.

When Garfield's message withdrawing the appointments of Conkling's friends, was received in the senate Mr. Conkling was reading a letter when the Clerk arrived with the executive communication. Mr. Arther opened it, and after the usual signals between him and Mr. Conkling, the latter became more attentive to his letter and the communication was passed forward to be read. From what can be learned it appears that the faces of the Senators wore an expression of astonishment, mixed in varying quantities with elation, disgust, alarm and perplexity. Then it resolved on the Democratic side into a gaping grin and among the Republicans into sheepishness. The color left Conkling's face, but he held to his letter and did not look up. Platt hung his head, Logan shut his jaws tight and looked straight ahead at nothing, Hoar smiled, and being caught at it, blushed and grew watery in the eyes, and General Arthur picked an envelope to pieces on his lap. Not a sound was made by any one and the communication took the usual reference. Such communications are always in duplicate. It is customary to send one copy to the Secretary's room immediate'y upon its receipt, but that custom was not observed to day, and it was nearly an hour after the withdrawlas had been presented before it became known that they were outside the chamber. Even then Mr. Arther was not to be thanked, for at no time during the day were the withdrawlas sent out.

The opposition to Robertson will consist, according to estimate, surely of Conkling, Don Cameron, Mitchell, Jones, of Nevada, Ransom, Farley and David Davis, and perhaps also of Logan, Cameron, of Wisconsin; Platt, of New York, and Mahone. Logan is said to have been thoroughly frightened at the withdrawals, seeing in them deprivation of his own patronage, which is his sustenance, in case of opposition to the Administration. Cameron, of Wisconsin, is also subject to such considerations. Platt has been given to understand, so it is said, that unless he wishes to have his friend Elmer, nominated for Brady's place in the Post-Office Department, withdrawn he must keep on his good behavior. Mahone is in the worst plight of all. He has been coddled by the stalwarts, and to them he owes the chairmanship of the Agricultural Committee and the mighty patronage of a clerkship connected therewith which he has given to Gorham's brother-in law and a follower who is said to share the clerk's salary. That will be the extent of his patronage if he should stand by the stalwarts. On the other hand, should he side with the Administration he will get nominations, but the democrats will oppose them, and with the aid of the deserted and enraged stalwarts can reject them. The Administration could give him a few petty offices which do not require confirmation, put at the risk of Democratic displeasure, and that the President cannot afford to incur.

Some how or other that patent plan for disintegrating the solid South by the disruptive power of official patronage has not worked fully up to the expectations of the patentees. Hayes begat Key, and Key begat Brady and Dorsey and the Star-route gang, and Conkling begat Mahone, and Mahone begat Riddleberger and Gorham. The Republicans of the North tried bullying, but they found that truckling and time-serving are not popular at the South. They have sincetried buying, but they find that the only Southern Democrats who are for sale are sadly unmerchantable. Suppose they now try decency, attention to the public business and strict abstinence from Hoar and Dawes and Frye.

Both Garfield and Conkling are casting longing eyes towards the democrats for help. Neither deserves any democratic aid further than in what is right and demanded by the public interests. Conkling is a machine boss, what did he ever do to help democrats? Garfield is an eloquent old woman without backbone, and he cooked up purjured testimony to steal the presidency from Tilden. Let the republican bull-dogs fight out their fight as best they can.

STANLEY MATHEWS' FATE.

The senate judiciary committee on Monday voted to report adversely on the nomination of Stanley Matthews as associate justice of the supreme court; the vote in committee on this nomination was as follows: In favor of confirmation, Mr. Lamar. Against—Messrs. Edwards, Logan, Ingalls, McMillan, Davis, of Indiana, and Bayard. Absent—Messrs Conkling and Garland. Good bye Stanley; carry the news to fraud Hayes.

—It is hard to tell a rich man from a poor man now-a-days by the dregs. The poor can afford to wear decent clothes as well as the rich. Reason—the Philad. Branch sells so low that the poorer classes can afford to wear good clothes. This is a fact which we have not yet heard any one deny.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Worlds Fair Commissioners to-day decided not to hold an exhibition in 1883. They have come to this conclusion on the account of the want of money to carry on the enterprise.

AT HARRISBURG.

On Friday last a petition was presented signed by 400 citizens of Hoyt's county asking for his impeachment for pardoning Kembel and the other bribers. From the proceedings: Mr. Bierly presented a petition from the citizens of Lackawanna for the impeachment of the Governor and Attorney General.

After the reading of the petition Mr. Ruddiman moved that it be considered impertinent and improper, that it be returned to the parties from whence it came, and that all the proceedings in connection with it be expunged from the record.

Mr. Law said he had something to say. He was not prepared to move a committee of impeachment, but he thought the executive office of the government deserved condemnation for deliberately pardoning persons who were convicted of bribery against the express desire of all decent people.

Mr. La Touche said that no member from Lackawanna knew anything of the petition before it was presented.

Mr. Hockett moved the petition be referred to the Judiciary General Committee.

Mr. Ruddiman denounced the petition as scandalous and indecent, and asserted that it came into the House in surreptitious manner.

Mr. Bierly said this petition had come into the House properly, and that if it were kicked unceremoniously out of the House, it would imperil one of the most sacred rights of the people—the right of petition.

Mr. McNulty rose to say that he knew many of the signers of the petition as reputable people, and that the same petition had been in the Sunday morning *News* of Scranton.

Mr. Colborn denounced the petition as did also Mr. Myers of Venango.

Mr. Welsh said he could not see anything improper in the petition as long as the petitioners can prove the facts they allege. He demanded the reading of the names. Many of the names were Irish and excited loud cries of contempt from the Republican side. Mr. Furth said that the petition had not come into the House surreptitiously, but came through a reputable member who had a right to present it. The facts set forth could not be denounced as scandalous until they were disproven. He also defended the Dutch as reputable citizens, who are scorned by the Republicans until election day draws near.

At that point Mr. Ruddiman called the previous question and the call was sustained. On Mr Hackett's amendments to refer the petition to the Judiciary General commitee, yeas 25 nays 88. On Mr. Ruddiman's motion the yeas and nays were called and it was carried—Yeas 80 nays 52.

Mr. Colbern reported the Senate Legislative Salary bill affirmatively with amendments. The bill is amended to fix the salaries of Legislators for regular or biennial sessions, at $1,500, and $500 for special sessions, except when called for special purpose of electing a United States Senator, when it is placed at $200

DID THE STAR-ROUTE RING BLEED AT THE REQUEST OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE?

CHICAGO, May 3.—The *Times* has a telegram from Washington saying that during the campaign last summer, when the Republican cause seemed desperate, an attempt was made to induce General Brady to secure liberal contributions from his friends of the Star-route ring. Brady refused to act in the matter unless invited so to do by the candidate for President himself. Chairman Hubbell wrote to General Garfield explaining the situation, and the following letter was received in response:

"MENTOR, O., Aug. 23, 1880.

MY DEAR HUBBELL: Yours of the 19th instant received and contents noted. Please say to Brady I hope he will give us all the assistance possible. I think he can help effectually. Please tell me how the departments generally are doing. As ever yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. J. A. Hubbell, Washington, D. C."

The letter, which is entirely in the President's handwriting, is in the possession of a gentleman at Washington, who says he will produce it at the proper time.

THE GARFIELD AND—CONKLING WAR.

A great deal is said about Conkling's Democratic support, which is counted upon in the forthcoming war with the Administration. The following Democratic Senators are claimed to have enlisted under the banner of Conkling as against the Administration: Fasley, Hill of Georgia Brown, Cockrell, McPherson, Harris, Ranson, and Davis of Illinois. Conkling himself claimes more than this. He is reported as saying that there are fifteen Democratic Senators who will support him. The true number is probably between eight and twelve, unless there are changes hereafter. Of Republican Senators he claims that twelve will vote against Robertson and act with him generally. But admit all he claims, and there is still lacking a majority of the Senate.

Several Republican Senators waited on the President on 6, and asked him to withdraw Robertson's nomination, all cause of trouble wouldbe removed, and the way opened for new nominations satisfactory all around. But Mr. Garfield positively refused, and declared he intended to see this thing out. The general opinion in Washington is that Robertson will certinly be confirmed within a week, but Conkling holds to the opinion he will be rejected, and says he is as confident as ever. Conkling claims that twelve Republican and fifteen Democratic Senators will act with him, but other accounts say he will not have more than eight Democrats. Admitting all he claims, he still lacks a majority. Don Cameron, it is reported, stands by Conkling, as does General Logan.

SENATOR WALLACE CONTRADICTS THE SILLY STAR ROUTE STORY.

In a letter just published, from Senator Wallace, contradicting the charge that he received and used star route *money* to have Hancock nominated, he says:

It is not my habit to contradict newspaper falsehoods, but the truth touches the purity of General Hancock's nomination, and therefore I write.

No money whatever came from any source to carry the delegation from his own state for General Hancock and none was used. His enemies and mine trumpeted the result of that convention as a victory over General Hancock and his friends. General William B. Franklin was in charge of Hancock's headquarters at Cincinnati and controlled the expenditure of all moneys used there. No such sum as $30,000 was either raised to expend or was expended there. The whole sum expended did not exceed $1,500, and this was for rent, music, banners, badges, etc. Those in charge of his interests there did not believe in securing either his nomination or his election by the use of money. WM. A. WALLACE.

Clearfield, Pa., May 6, 1881.

(Special dispatch to the *World*.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Republican backdown in the Senate occurred to-day, as announced. Dawes piloting it in a craw-fish speech, characteristically disingenuous. The speech abounded in strictures upon the Democratic course and closed with braying disclaimers of any purpose to abandon the contest for the election of Gorham and Riddleberger. After all this one who did not know Dawes would have supposed that the Republicans meant to remain in continuous session until this avowed purpose was attained. Certainly there was not a word to indicate that they meant to surrender until after the speech proper, when Dawes made the motion for executive session on the ground of the immediate pressure of public business, a reason assigned by the Democrats in about fifty similar motions during nearly seven weeks past.

—When the legislature adjourns, what a rush there will be, by the members, for the Philad. Branch, to get new suits to go home in—even the paste pot brigade is going along.

TESTING THE MOLECULAR TELEPHONE.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A very interesting experiment with the molecular telephone, invented by Robert M. Lockwood and his son William, of this city, was tried on Tuesday evening between New York and Philadelphia over the ordinary telephone wires used by one of our principal telegraph companies. The result was a surprise to all who were present. Conversation even to a whisper in Philadelphia was heard with perfect distinctness of articulation, such as is perfectly practicable for commercial purposes. The principle claimed by the inventors is that of molecular disturbance and the suppression of vibration.

A LOSING JOKE.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—Harrisburg *Patriot*.

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE venders of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers and brewers, brokers, &c., in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1881, as follows, to wit:

AARONSBURG.

Names.	Business.	Class.	Am't
Fe[illegible] & Runkle	Merchant	13	10 75
Philips & Bro	Merchant	13	10 75
[illegible]er, M M	Merchant	13	10 75
[illegible]arick, Thos	Grocer	14	7 75

BELLEFONTE.

Stitzer, H Y	Book Store	14	7 75
Ash, M	Clothier	13	10 75
Graff, J S	Billiards		50 75
Lyon & Co	Merchants	9	25 75
Harris, John	Druggist	14	7 75
Sands, J H	Confection'y	14	7 75
Goldsmith, Stein, & Hexter	Clothiers	13	10 75
Meese, John	Grocer	14	7 75
Bunnell & Aikens	Music Store	14	7 75
Strickland, Cyrus	Grocer	14	7 75
Blair, F P	Jeweller	14	7 75
Wilson, L F	Confection'y	14	7 75
Doll & Mingle	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
Harris, Jas & Co	Hard ware	10	20 75
Zellers & Son	Druggists	13	10 75
Montgomery & Co	Clothiers	14	7 75
Joseph Bros, & Co	Merchants	9	25 75
Loeb, S & A	Merchants	9	25 75
Bauland & Newman	"	9	25 75
Wagner, D M	Merchant	10	20 75
Cedar, Jos	Grocer	14	7 75
Hoffer, John	Merchant	13	10 75
Harper Bros	Merchant	10	20 75
Mann, J F	Merchant	12	13 25
Brockhill, John	Furniture	14	7 75
Graham & Son	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
Singer Sewing Machine Co's	Sewing mach'es	14	7 75
Wm H Wilkinson	Sample merch't	13	10 75
Wilson, McFarlane & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
Valentine & Co	Merchants	4	80 75
Brew, S A & Son	Grocers	12	12 25
Miller, J C & Co	B'ks & St'ers	14	7 75
Weaver, H C	Tobac'st	14	7 75
Richard F C	Jeweller	14	7 75
Lindsey, H J	Tobac'st	14	7 75
Kirk, M A	Druggist	14	7 75
Powers & Son	B'ts & Shoes	13	10 75
Guggenheimer, I	Merchant	10	20 75
Sechler & Co	Grocer	11	15 75
Cruse, A J	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Alexander & Co	Gr'n, A gr'm	11	15 75
F P Green	Druggist	13	10 75
Gordon & Landis	Machinery	14	7 75
Brown, Lawrence	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Crider, P B & Son	Lumber	13	10 75
H K Hicks	Hardware	9	25 75
Blackford, Geo	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Sturdevant, E M	Merchant	14	7 75
Hass, Louis	Brewer	8	25 75
Beezer, Ferdinand	Distiller	8	25 75
Brown, Edward	Bot'r of Beer	14	7 75
Spitzer H I	Bot'r of Beer	14	7 75

BLANCHARD.

Kunes, J I	Merchant	13	10 75
Singer, Wm & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
Hoover, H W	Merchant	13	10 75

BOALSBURG.

Jack, G B	Merchant	14	7 75
Reily, Thos F	Merchant	14	7 75
Stover, S H	Merchant	14	7 75
Dinges, J N	Merchant	14	7 75
Stewart, J F	Druggist	14	7 75

CENTRE HALL.

Dinges, C	Merchant	14	7 75
Deininger, J O	Hardware	14	7 75
Murray, J D	Druggist	14	7 75
Wolf, Wm	Merchant	12	12 25

CENTRE HILL.

Kerlin, A S	Merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, Michael	Merchant	14	7 75

COBURN.

Greninger & Son	Merchant	14	7 75
Gephart & Musser	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Stover, G W & Co	Distiller	8	25 75

FOWLER.

Fowler, J T	Merchant	14	7 75

HALFMOON.

Grey, W S & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
Griffin, J H	Merchant	14	7 75

HOWARD.

Lauth Bernard	Merchant	10	20 75
Moore, H A	Druggist	14	7 75
Cook, Rob't	Merchant	14	7 75
Weber, B & Co	Merchant	13	10 75
Robb, W	Merchant	14	7 75
Antes, J B	Merchant	14	7 75
Lucas & Bros	Merchant	14	7 75

HOUSERVILLE.

Houser, L M & Co	Merchant	14	7 75

HUBLERSBURG.

Goodhart, S H	Merchant	13	10 75
Brown, Henry	Merchant	13	10 75

JULIAN.

Irvin, Dan'l	Merchant	14	7 75
Hoover, J C	Merchant	14	7 75
Parsons, John	Grocer	14	7 75

LEMONT.

Thompson, J I & Co	Merchant	13	10 75
Taylor, D F	Merchant	14	7 75

LINDEN HALL.

Hess, D & Son	Merchants	13	10 75

LOVEVILLE.

Rhodes & Smith	Merchants	14	7 75

MADISONBURG.

Ocker, And	Merchant	13	10 75
Shaffer J E	Merchant	14	7 75

MATTERNVILLE.

Mattern, J B	Merchant	14	7 75

MILESBURG.

McCoy & Linn	Merchants	11	15 75
Hibler, John	Merchant	14	7 75
Else, C H & Bro	Druggists	14	7 75
Miles, M B & Sons	Merchants	14	7 75
Freyberger & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
Boggs, A T	Merchants	14	7 75
Iddings A C & Co, (Limited)	Merchants	14	7 75
Somerville, J	Merchant	14	7 75

MILLHEIM.

Tomlinson, H H	Merchant	14	7 75
Eisenhuth, Jac	Druggist	14	7 75
Musser & Smith	Hardware	13	10 75
Spigelmyer, Jer	Merchant	13	10 75
Stem, T R	Merchant	14	7 75
Campbell, E C	Merchant	14	7 75
Foote, J D	Merchant	14	7 75
Snook, J W	Merchant	13	10 75

NITTANY HALL.

Beck	Merchant	14	7 75

PENN HALL.

Fisher J B	Merchant	12	13 25

PLEASANT GAP.

Eckenroth, Henry	Merchant	14	7 75
Haag, G	Whisky Dis'r	8	25 75

PHILIPSBURG.

Munson C & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
M'Kinney, E M	Druggist	14	7 75
Mattern E O	Confectioner	14	7 75
Kessler & Huffington	Merchants	11	15 75
Ganoe, J A	Confectioner	14	7 75
Teistle, A R	Jeweller	14	7 75
Nagle, W D A	Jeweller	14	7 75
Flegal, S	Hardware	14	7 75
Jones, Mull & Co	Furniture	13	10 75
Switzer, L & K	B'ks & Stat'y	14	7 75
Grey, Wolf & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
Grey, Wolf & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Davis, E A & Son	Jeweller	14	7 75
Straus, Lehman & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Herlinger, D B	Clothier	13	10 75
Pierce, B	Merchant	12	13 25
Meyer, T J	Grocer	14	7 75
Haworth, John	Groc'r & Con	14	7 75
Ryman, E A	"	14	7 75
Qwens & Pechtal	Furniture	14	7 75
Spitzli, J & Co	Merchants	11	15 75
Eyer, David	Merchant	14	7 75
Lyon & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Fleck & Miller	Merchants	14	7 75
Schnoover, J N	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Jonns, Alfred	Hardware	13	10 75
Mull, B F	Druggist	14	7 75
Hoffer, Hiram	Billiard table		30 75
Hale, J M & Co	Hardware	11	15 75
Test, Jas	Billiard tables		40 75
Hoffer, Hiram	Tobacconist	14	7 75

PINE GLENN.

Bonk, G B	Merchant	14	7 75

PINE GROVE MILLS.

Snyder, M D	Merchant	14	7 75
Sample, J C	Merchant	13	10 75
Smith, J R Jr	Druggist	14	7 75

PORT MATILDA.

Reese, A W	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, S S & Co	Merchants	14	7 75

POTTERS MILLS.

Thompson & Smith	Merchants	14	7 75
Strong, Sam'l	Merchant	14	7 75

REBERSBURG.

Frank & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Brumgart, J R	Merchant	14	7 75

ROCK SPRINGS.

Sample, J C	Merchant	14	7 75
Moore & Hamil	Merchants	11	15 75

ROLAND.

Curtins & Co	Merchants	11	15 75

SANDY RIDGE.

Jackson, W I	Merchant	12	13 25
Miller, W R	Merchant	12	13 25

SNOW SHOE.

Bonk, G R & Co	Merchants	12	13 25
Somerville, Krider & Co	Mer'ts	10	20 75
Williams, Herbert	Grocer	14	7 75

SPRING MILLS.

Long, J D	Coal & Grain	14	7 75
Grenoble, I J	Merchant	12	13 25
Krumrine, E C	Coal & Grain	13	10 75
Duncan & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Whitmer & Co	Merchants	13	10 75

STATE COLLEGE.

Stewart, J W	Merchant	14	7 75
Stamm, J W	Merchant	14	7 75

TUSSEYVILLE.

Swartz, S M	Merchant	14	7 75
Meese, David	Merchant	14	7 75

UNIONVILLE.

A J & Y E Griest	Merchant	11	15 75
Leathers, B F & Son	"	12	13 25
Union Cooperative Asso., limited	Merchant	13	10 75

WALKER.

Yearick & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Miller, S E	Merchant	14	7 75

WOODWARD.

Feese, David	Distiller	8	25 75
Eby, N W	Distiller	8	25 75
Wolf & Hosterman	Merchants	13	10 75

WOLF'S STORE.

Emerick, J S	Merchant	14	7 75

ZION.

Solt, David	Merchant	14	7 75

Take notice all who are concerned in the above appraisement, that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 27th day of May, 1881, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., when and where you can attend if you think proper.

D. F. LUSE
Appraiser.

APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Names	P. O.	Class	Am't
Brown, Ed J R	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Brockerhoff, H	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Garman, D	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Toiler, W R	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Ramsdale, John	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Lloyd, R	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Faulkner, C A	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Passmore, J	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Hayes, Jeffrey	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Kreamer, J	Millheim	5	50 75
Musser, W S	Millheim	5	50 75
Odenkrirk, J H	Centre Hall	5	50 75
Meyer, D J	Centre Hall	5	50 75
Ruhl, D H	Potters Mills	5	50 75
Stover, P H	Coburn	5	50 75
Uzzle, J G	Snow Shoe	5	50 75
Hazel, Geo	Snow Shoe	5	50 75
Hagg, G	Pleasant Gap	5	50 75
Shaffer, H G	Aaronsburg	5	50 75
Robb, Henry	Nittany Hall	5	50 75
Kohlbecker, A	Milesburg	5	50 75
Cooke, Jacob	Howard	5	50 75
Miller Geo	Spring Mills	5	50 75
Livingstone, E T	Ferguson twp	5	50 75
Peters D P	Snowshoe	5	50 75
Snook, J W	Millheim	5	50 75
Kunes, S H	Blanchard	5	50 75
Taylor, Robert	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Delong, J L	Blanchard	5	50 75

APPLICANTS FOR SALOON LICENSE.

Anderson, J	Bellefonte	5	20 75
Yeager, H C	Bellefonte	5	20 75
Smith, F	Bellefonte	5	20 75
Parker, G E	Philipsburg	5	20 75
Boyer, Sam'l	Snow Shoe	5	20 75
Brown, Em	Miles twp	5	20 75

I do certify that the above is a correct list of all applicants for tavern and saloon license and appraised by the undersigned in Centre county up to date

D. F. LUSE,
Appraiser.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
It is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.
KIDNEY-WORT
has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
IT IS cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.
As it has been proved by thousands that
KIDNEY-WORT
is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a
SPRING MEDICINE.
Always cures BILLIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.
It put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.
Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. Acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.
KIDNEY-WORT

MINNESOTA CHIEF

BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS
Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. It is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Being strongly constructed durable, finished beautifully, is the most economical, least expensive, and most satisfactory machine in the market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in threshing flax and timothy, threshing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the screen. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can not be overloaded. Is both cross and under blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT is new and very desirable, does the work rapidly and well. SEPARATORS of the various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse-Power, as desired.
The Edward, The Pitts, and The Woodbury Horse-Powers, as made by us, are not surpassed by any in the market.

STILLWATER No. 10 ENGINE
For wood or coal fuel, has a return flue boiler, making it

The Centre Reporter.
SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 12, 1881.

—If you want to get hardware at reasonable prices, call on Wilson & McFarlane, Bellefonte, and you will find that they sell at prices that are hard to beat.

The window in a dentist's office came down and caught a cat by the tail while he was out, and fourteen people who would have waited for his return, on going up the stairs and hearing the cat's voice, decided to go home and stand the pain of the toothache.

They were playing a game they call euchre. She held both bowers and the king, and two aces of other suit, but she was a novice at the game. A young man who was teaching her, looked at the cards, and warmly exclaimed, "What a lovely hand!" She looked at him straight in the eyes, and murmured, "You may have it if you it." All the rest of the evening he wondered if he was the victim of a leap year proposal.

—During the past two weeks Dinges has been kept so busy selling goods that he has had no time to write an advertisement, but he would still like to inform all that a better stock of goods at the same prices cannot be found in the county.

Several specimens of fossil wood and lignite have been found at a depth of 191 feet below the surface in boring an artesian well at Galveston, Texas. Above these were fifty-five feet of quicksand and 135 feet of solid blue clay. The contractor also asserts that a considerable quantity of bones and shell have been drawn out of the well, from what depth is not stated.

Cheerful people are impervious to the hurts and stings of daily life. Nothing takes their happiness from them. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend them if shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have should escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present for the evil that is to come. The industrious bee does not complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on, selecting the honey where he can find it, and passing quietly by where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We often travel on a hard and uneven road; but with a cheerful spirit we may walk therein with comfort and come to the end of our journey in peace.

—It's just got to be so that no young gent is invited to a wedding unless he is dressed in one of the genteel suits sold at the Philad. Branch, which make you look neat, spry and genteel. A nice suit, mind you, young lark, can be bought at the Philad. Branch for a trifle, and you get a good article too, warranted to be as represented. Lewins was never known to go back on his word. He is too honest to take the advantage of any one.

Bringing Drowned Bees to Life.

A lady in Providence relates the following story: Her father once brought home a molasses hogshead to be used as a water tank. On washing day her mother said: "Let's throw the suds into it to soak the molasses from the bottom." The instant she had done so, she exclaimed, "Oh! I have drowned hundreds of our neighbor's bees." The hogshead was black with bees that were busily appropriating the sweet from what they must have considered an enormous blossom. The good lady made haste with her skimmer to skim the bees from the top of the water and spread them on a board in the sunshine, but they seemed drowned and nearly dead, and she was very sorry.

The bees that were around the hogshead had flown away at the dash of the water but in a few minutes they returned, accompanied by scores of others. Then began a curious work. They immediately went to work on the unfortunate bees, turning them over and working on them constantly with their heads, feet and antenæ. The result of their busy labors was that one after another gave signs of life, stretching the limbs and wings, crawled about and dried itself in the sun, and flew away. The lady said there was a half-pint at first, and that there remained only a dozen hopeless cases beyond the humane efforts of their brothers.

Do You Know

why Cleve Dinges can sell goods so cheap? If not we will tell you.

1st. He is at very small expense, as everyone knows.

2nd. He need not make large profits to meet expenses, as his trade is increasing so rapidly that he can afford to mark away down and still come out all right in the end.

4th. He is fortunate in buying the right goods at the right price.

We would recommend him and his store to our readers.

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

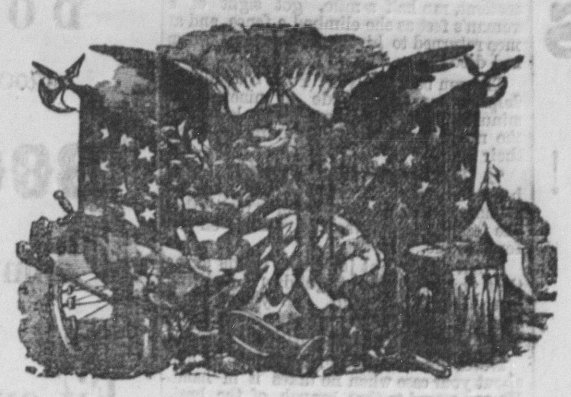
Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
14octly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.



GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

THE DEAD-LOCK BROKEN AT LAST!

SENATORS UNABLE TO HOLD OUT ANY LONGER HAVE BROKEN THE DEAD LOCK

And are Rushing Through Business in Order that They May Get to the

PHILA. BRANCH.
PHILA. BRANCH.

Having just heard that they can do

BETTER THAN EVER

By purchasing their clothing there; and that they have

CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN, AND ARE AS ALWAYS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS

FOR GENUINE GOODS. CLOTHING

Manufactured by their own House and every Article Marked and Warranted.

SAM'L LEWINS, the Manager now

DEFIES THE WORLD & THE REST OF MANKIND,

even the man in the Moon. The PHILA. BRANCH never was beat, never will be beat and never can be beat for the *Cheapest Clothing* offered in or outside of Centre County.

All that is said here is meant. Go and See, and carry the news to your neighbor that

Money can Positively be saved at the **PHILA. BRANCH.**

The Galveston (Texas) *News* says: "That immense bodies of fresh water underlie a large portion of Texas is well known. Occasionally, some portions of it find vent in rivers—like the San Marcos, San Antonia, and others—which burst forth in full volume, and unlike most rivers, are larger at their heads than their mouths."

—Don't you want a linen duster for about half price? Go to Lewins, he's got 'em, all styles and 25 per cent. less than elsewhere in America or any other kingdom. Now is the time to wear a duster, and just now the time to get one cheap—go before it is too late.

I open the Spring Campaign with a complete stock in every Department I have goods for all and at prices that I am positive cannot but give entire satisfaction. Having been to the city the the past week and bought goods very low I can afford to give my numerous customers the benefit, therefore can safely say that my prices cannot be beat anywhere. All I ask to convince is a trial.

Respectfully
Clevan Dinges.

Now Ready!

—Just Received—

A NEW STOCK

AT

WM. WOLF'S.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Mr. Wolf has just returned from the city with a stock of goods that will beat anything he has yet offered. But what he depends the most on for selling his goods are his

LOW PRICES

AS EVERYTHING HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN.

His stock consists of everything usually kept in a well stocked store, such as

DRY GOODS
GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES
READY-MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE, QUEENS, GLASS AND WILLOW WARE,
ETC., ETC.,

Organs! Organs!

Pianos! Pianos!

Bellefonte Music Store!

ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED,

and for CASH sold below the lowest.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Don't forget it—get our prices before you buy. We allow no one to undersell us.

We are the only firm representing the following organs in Centre county.

THE ESTEY,
MASON & HAMLIN,
SMITH AMERICAN,
SHOEMAKER.

Any one claiming to represent any of the above makes in this county is a falsifier and unworthy of confidence. 28aptf

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of **HARDWARE**, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. jun, tf

LYON & CO'S

OPENING OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

We have just opened a big bargain in Child's short pants at 50c,
Best working pants for $1.15.
Good decent suit for Men 3.75.
A nice dress suit for 4.75.
Nice light Union Cassimere suit, 5.50.
A very nice, good-wearing child's suit for 2.00.
Splendid Cassimere dress suit, good enough for any one, 10.00.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF

Ladies' Spring Hats and Millinery.

Nice Walking Hats for Ladies at 28c.

In Dress Goods we have some Bargains worth your while to see.

Brocaded Dress Goods for 8 and 10 cents.
Momie Cloths at 18c, which we bought at a special bargain—they are worth 25c.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY IN MEN'S HATS—A FINE LOT OF FUR AND WOOL HATS.

Boy's Hat for 25c.
Good Men's Hats 50c,
A splendid line of Fine Stiff Brim Hats from $1 up to $3.
Light colored Stiff Brim Hats.

Boots! Boots ! Shoes ! Shoes ! Shoes !

The Biggest Stock in the County.

Good Shoes 98c. 1 25, 1 50; 1 75,
Fine Shoes, from 1 25, to 4 75.

All kinds of Country Produce Taken

LYON & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Branch Stores--Philipsburg, Reynoldsville and Houtzdale.)
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AND ONE PRICE.

Wilson, McFarlane & Co.,

HARDWARE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

We are specially prepared this spring to meet all the wants of the Farmer. We have a full stock and very low price. We have also on hand an excellent quality of "Farmers' Paint," ready mixed and ready for use. Inquire for the Celebrated

Pioneer Prepared Paint.

Remember the three Ps, Ps, Ps. We guarantee quality. We have also on hand Glass, Putty, and White Lead, Burning and Lubricating Oils. The largest and best assortment of

Ranges and Cook Stoves

ever brought to this County, and at exceeding low prices. Don't forget the place: Humes' block, Bellefonte. Have you seen the

Leader Horse Rake ?

We have them. Call and see.

A panther escaped from a circus in Connecticut, ran half a mile, got sight of a woman's feet as she climbed a fence, and at once returned to his cage and laid down and died.

The run between New York and Philadelphia has been made in ninety-eight minutes. This is nearly an hour less than the majority of women require to comb their hair.

"A Chinaman should make a good actor, because he never forgets his cue," says an exchange, which doesn't seem to realize that the fellow would always be rushing on before his cue.

—All competent judges of goods agree that you get the best goods in clothing at the Philad. Branch. They deal in no shoddy, and keep clear of auctions They make their own clothing.

Never deceive a lawyer by lying to him about your case when he takes it in hand. He can attend to that branch of the business himself a great deal more efficiently than you can.

Be yourself and not another. If God had intended you to be Aunt Betsy or Uncle Joe He would have made you so. As it is, be yourself and be thankful for your possibilities and improve them.

Women somehow get over childish notions that men never outgrow. Some men celebrate the anniversary of their birth as long as they live, while women abandon the childish custom after they have passed twenty without marriage.

—Business seems to be on the increase in this place, caused by the good bargains that are being offered at Dinges' store. People are flocking in from all parts and taking goods every day at an astonishing rate. Don't put off buying until everything is gone, but call of Cleve at once.

It takes time for young men to become acquainted with woman's ways. When, for instance, a young husband steals up behind his wife while she stands at her dressing case and suddenly bends forward and imprints an unexpected kiss on her lips, he gains the knowledge that a woman holds about one-hundred and ninety-seven pins in her mouth when she is dressing.

The superior moral sense of woman is conclusively shown by the fact that a dressmaker, after promising five women that she will do their gowns first, so that they may start for the country, never tosses up a cent or "shakes" to see upon which she shall go to work, whereas a tailor frequently yields to the temptation to resort to these immoral and illegal ways of solving a problem.

—It is now settled, and all the rest of dealers give up, that that the cheapest clothing is sold at the Philad. Branch. There is no getting ahead of Lewins—he has won the race by such odds that there is no catching up on the part of any other clothing store in the state. *Vive la* Lewins—*vive la* Philad. Branch.

You have doubtless noticed again and again with what resignation and delight some good christians can sit in a circus for three or four hours; but let the parson preach more than forty minutes on a Sunday and you will see a general twitching and restlessness all over the congregation. Why is this? Can you tell?

While repairing a postal car at the Michigan Central railroad car shops, in Detroit, a day or two ago, Superintendent Miller found two letters in the woodwork. They were both from New York City, and Postmaster Codd estimated that they had lain in the place of concealment for about ten years. They were forwarded to their destinations.

—When you can buy a whole child's suit for $1 50, why you can afford to dress the little one nicely. At the Philadelphia Branch they sell children's suits as low as $1 50 and that is next to getting it for nothing. There can hardly be any profit on that.

"Say, John," said a local politician to a Chinaman, the other day, "are you naturalized?" "Yes, I naturalized. I votee alle time samee Melican man; one, five, ten time." "Who are you going to vote for?" "I votee Washee—Wash—what you callee him? Alle samee Chinamen! Washeeburne. I alle time Plublican, allee time Plublican makee blizness; Chinaman Democlat say so. Plublican got bloody shirt. Chinamen votee allee same Plublican and gliet job washee shirt. Tlen cent votee Washeeburne one, five tlen time."

A CARD.

I would respectfully call attention to the fact that I will do every thing I advertise to do, viz:
Sell Goods very low.
Sell for cash or its equal.
Sell all alike, as I do a cash bussiness.
Sell only First class Goods.
Respectfully
Clevan Dinges.
Centre Hall, April 25th, 1881.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres't — WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

GOLD Great chance to make money We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. $1 elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. Another agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine, 1881.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may18'7

DOLL & MINGLE.

BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BOOTS & SHOES,

A complete stock of entirely new Goods.

Fit and Quality Equal to Any.

GOODS BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS THEREBY SAVING CUSTOMERS THE DOUBLE PROFIT GENERALLY PAID.

We ask you to examine our Goods, and then compare prices with other Dealers.

WE HAVE A SHOE FOR $1.00,

WHICH WE CANNOT RECOMMEND TO WEAR A YEAR, BUT WE DO RECOMMEND AND GUARANTEE OUR BETTER GOODS.

If you want a shoddy Shoe we can give it to you, but we prefer giving customers the worth of their money.

We can save you money—and a dollar saved is a dollar made.

GIVE US A CALL.

Doll & Mingle,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

If you want a nice

SET OF DISHES

Best White Granite Stoneware

—OF THAT—

FINE "K T & K" BRAND
all straight goods,
COME TO US FOR IT.

We have no mixed brands. All straight "K T & K" ware. And sell IN SETS or any separate pieces

Can show the FINEST

LINE OF CROCKERY-WARE

ever offered for sale in

CENTRE COUNTY,

And have just gone through our stock and made a

Considerable Reduction in Prices.

SECHLER & CO.,
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK BELLEFONTE PA.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

:O:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, May 12, '81

—GOODS

ARE BEING CARRIED OFF IN GREAT BUNDLES.

BUT EVERY TRAIN BRINGS US

Something to take its place.

A STRAW.—We bought (as we bought) a 4 months' supply of wrapping paper, every sheet is gone. Friday and Saturday's rush closed it out.

Whitmer & Co.,

NEW CASH STORE,

21a1-6m SPRING MILLS, PA.

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon		9 45	2 20	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 00	2 55	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	10 51	3 15	
Fowler	8 37		4 50	
Coburn	8 48		5 02	
Spring Mills	10 15		ar 5 30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	ar 6 30	ar 9 30	ar 1 30	ar 6 30
Lewisburg	6 55	9 15	1 05	6 15
Mifflinburg		8 43	12 35	5 40
Fowler		7 10		4 15
Coburn		6 58		4 00
Spring Mills		6 30		3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—An Excelsior job press, 7¼x5¼ inside chase, in good order, for sale cheap at this office.

—A R. R. ticket, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, 500 miles, good either way, for sale at this office—$14.00. tf.

—Our farmers are planting corn.

—Judge Orvis is holding court for Judge Dean, at Hollidaysburg, this week.

—The largest, best and cheapest lot of goods in this part of the country can be found at Dinges'. See adv. in another column.

—Centre county can boast of quite a number of large stores, but in the shoe line Doll & Mingle take the lead for the largest stock and cheapest prices.

—A heavy thunder gust passed over the southern portion of our valley on Monday evening.

—The English language dates back to about A. D., 455. There were then no complete groceries like Sechler's. We think Sechler was not born at that date.

—The state medical society holds its sessions at Lancaster, this week. Dr. Alexander, of our town, is one of the delegates representing our county medical association.

—There was another heavy thunder shower on Tuesday evening, which covered the valley and perhaps other parts of the county, and apparently very heavy rains south of here.

—A new story is to be read in Bauland & Newman's adv. this week. Read it and go to the Bee-hive for dress goods. It is a first-class store and they sell at the closest figures.

—On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Magee, mother of R. M. Magee, esq., died at the residence of her son-in-law, John Harper, near this place, aged about 80 years.

—From morning till night they are busy at Dinge's, everyone calling there once returns and brings another new customer along back, so great are the inducements and bargains he is offering.

—Wanamaker is so pleased with the REPORTER as an advertising medium that he almost doubled his space in our columns. Wanamaker understands his business.

—We direct attention to the advertisement of Clevan Dinges in another column, and would advise all to read, as Cleve means just what he says.

—The bakers of New York are on a strike. This will cause dough to be raised more than ever.

—Always call in at Sechler's grocery, at Bellefonte. And if you have any kind of produce, take it there too, they allow you the best price for it. New goods received every day almost at Sechler's.

—Our friend P. S. Moyer, of Millheim, is at present running the two grist mills of D. A. Musser, with the best of success. He is one of the most practical millers of the county.

—If you want to know who will get the upperhand in the unpleasantness between the President and the Conkling wing go to Sternberg, at the Philad. Branch, he can tell you, and at the same time sell you a suit at half what you pay at other stores.

—The school directors' convention at Clearfield resulted in the re-election of M. L. McQuown as superintendent of the public schools in Clearfield county, with a salary of $1,300. Mr. McQuown had 112 votes and his opponent, George W. Weaver, 58.

—For a good boot or shoe the place you can go to is Doll & Mingle's, Bellefonte. They have the best stock in the county and at very low prices. Give them a call.

—Many of our grain fields, especially those in low places, look spotted, owing no doubt to the ice and snow that lingered so long over them the past winter. Other fields have a very promising appearance.

—Ready-made clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, for men and boys, in endless variety, and very cheap, at Wolf's store. Go and see, Wit and Johnny will take pleasure in showing goods even if you do not buy.

—Mr. Philip Shook, of Gregg, informs us that the ground was frozen in that section on the morning of the 4th, inst.

—Additional announcements in this issue are Joseph L. Neff, and T. J. Dunkle, for Sheriff, both good democrats, and fit for the place.

—Sechler keeps the tea-berry coffee the best that grows, and only lately introduced in this country. Try it.

—Among the announcements this week will be found that of J. C. Harper, for re-election. Cal has made an obliging Prothonotary and his faithful discharge of the duties of his office has deservedly made him many friends.

—Go to Wolf's for the latest styles in dress goods—30 years in the business makes him a competent judge of the wants of the ladies—besides his assortment is always admitted the most complete in the valley.

—Christina Hubler, widow of Thomas Hubler, formerly of Haines township, died at her home in Hublersburg, on Saturday, 30 ult., aged 80 years. Mrs. Hubler was well known to all in the eastern part of this valley.

—The following departments will be found in the famous Bee-hive stores: a dress goods department; silk department; a domestic department; a linen department; a carpet department; a fancy goods department; muslin underwear department; a notion department; and a gent's furnishing department, and to know the prices in each of these just read their adv.

BLACKSMITHING. Mr. B. F. Wiser having opened shops opposite the Lutheran Church, at Centre Hall, offers his services to the people of this vicinity in all the branches of blacksmithing. With many years of experience he feels his work will render satisfaction, and kindly asks a share of patronage. 7ap6m

—Vennor's varieties for May—Vennor has made up his weather predictions for May. They are as follows: Toward the end of the first week in May, or about the 5th and 6th, snow falls may be looked for in the lower providences of Canada, and about May 5 frosts are probable in Central or Southrern Illinois, with rain and snow prevailing in some localities. There will also in all probability, be snow falls through the Gulf and St. Lawrence district about the 7th and 8th. After the 10th of May, however hot weather may be expected, and after the 15th bush fires will probably break out in certan districts, although thunder storms are also probable on the 12th and 13th. Between the 20th and 25th there will probably be cloudy weather with rains, and vegetation will have advanced considerably by the 24th of the month. Between the 20th and 25th the weather will probably be cool. The month will end hot and sultry.

—No other establishment in the state excells Sechler's for groceries, and few can compete with them. None in this county come up to Sechler's for genuine, pure and fresh stock, and completeness of assortment. No family should fail to call and examine Sechler's line of groceries.

—"Here, Johnny, is a penny for taking the note out to the office; it wasn't quite a mile. Now go buy yourself some candy, but don't ask for colored candy, that is poison and it might make you the gripes, and I wouldn't eat all the candy either, I'd hand some around to playmates.—yes, here are three of my little boys, I'd treat each to a piece of the candy. Always be liberal, Johnny.

—For hats for men and boys, the Philad. Branch goes ahead of ten other stores, in quantity, assortment and cheapness. Boys can now smash their hats on butterflies and bumble bees, because they are so cheap at Lewins.'

—On last Tuesday, McClellan, a son of Mr. John Riehel, of Stone Mill, while in the woods chopping, had the misfortune to cut his left foot. The axe struck him immediately below the instep, nearly severing the member. One of his brothers was with him at the time, but the boy nearly bled to death before assistance could be obtained. Dr. Alexander, who was called, has hope that the foot can be healed again.

—Bellefonte can boast of one of the best hardware stores in this part of the state, that of Wilson McFarlane, where the best selected stock can always be found.

—We again issue a quarter-sheet supplement with ten columns of matter, in order to accommodate our advertising patrons and furnish a reasonable amt of reading matter. This makes the fourth successive supplement issued with the REPORTER in order to accommodate our business men who understand that the true way to success is advertising and that the REPORTER is the best medium for them.

—All the wants of families in the line of table food, pure spices, tableware, crockery, woodenware, etc., can be supplied at Sechler's, headquarters for groceries. Country produce always wanted and the highest price paid.

—Lock Haven market: Butter, 25c a lb; eggs, 12c; potatoes, $1 per bushel; chickens, 60 to 80c per pair; lard, 12½c a lb; apple butter, 50 cents per gal.; apples 60c per bushel; cabbage, 5 to 10c a head; corn 65c per bu; oats, 50c a bu.; honey 20c a lb; celery 8 cents a stalk; parsnips $1 a bu.; onion sets, 25c per quart; rhubarb, 10c per doz.

—The rush from far and near is to Wolf's store, where a superior assortment of goods is found. Go to Wolf's and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

—The members of the Veteran Club of Potter township, are requested to meet in Squire Shannon's office, Bank building, on Saturday evening, May 21, 1881, for the purpose of making arrangements for decoration.

—List of unclaimed letters in the Post Office at Centre Hall, May 9th, 1881:

W. L. Runkle, D. M. Rossman, Jane Swaint, Ann Brown, Mattie Mooney, Aggie Smeltzer. J. A. REESMAN, P. M.

—Neckties, every style, all prices, from nothing up to something, for men and boys, for week days and Sundays, at the Philad. Branch, the cheapest and best clothingstore in the world.

—At the recent session of the Huntingdon court, David Put was convicted of disturbing a religious meeting and was ordered to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution and to spend thirty days in the county jail.

—Rev. J. Benson Akers is visiting his mother in Akersville, Fulton county, in consequence of which there will be no preaching at the M. E. church at Centre Hall, next Sunday afternoon.

—The rush for goods now is to Wm. Wolf's old stand. After looking around people find there the best assortment of dry-goods and groceries, and all goods first-class—which always is the cheapest in the end.

—Senator Wallace and wife were obliged to give up their contemplated western trip when they had gone as far as Chicago, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Wallace.

ELIXIR VITÆ FOR WOMEN.—Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., has made the discovery! Her Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for female complaints. A line addressed to this lady will elicit all necessary information. 21

—Jack Nevling, in jail at Clearfield and under sentence of death for killing Samuel Pennington, almost succeeded in making his escape from the prison on Thursday of last week.

—There are no aristocrats in dress—one man can dress as good as another since the Philad. Branch started business on the principle of low prices for clothing. This is what we hear rich and poor say.

—Mr. Austin Curtin, with a force of men, has commenced work repairing the Mill Hall furnace. It is given out that a Southern firm intend putting it in operation.

—Thomas N. Magee was re-elected County Superintendent of Clinton county, receiving 93 votes. His principal opponent, Isaac A. Harvey, received 27 votes.

—When you can save from 5 to 10 per cent. by purchasing your goods at Dinges' you are foolish for going any other place.

—The mountains on the south side of the valley were fired on Sunday. When will people cease this wickedness, causing the useless destruction of valuable timber?

—A clean shave, a clean conscience, and then a suit of cheap and good clothes from the Philad. Branch—that's what makes the man, and everybody respects him too.

—The reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves is to be held this year at Bellefonte, the home of Gov. Curtin, who is president of the association.

NOTICE.—I have made arrangements to pay toll for all coming to the Potters Bank mill.

3t WM. FROM, Miller.

—If you want any standard article of goods, go to the reliable old stand, Wolf's, where you get the worth of your money always.

—In the family of Benj. Breon, near the creek in Gregg township, there are five children down with scarlet fever.

Those subject to costiveness should at once try Sellers' Liver Pills. 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

—There are 1,500,000 saw logs in the boom at Williamsport, estimated to be worth $3,600,000.

—Read the advertisement headed WHY.

ED. REPORTER.—What would you advise in the case of a person who regularly borrows and reads the paper at another's expense, yet is abundantly able to subscribe and pay for it himself.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We hardly know what to advise in such cases, they are too tough for powder; you might try about 25 lbs. of dynamite on such a one.

Lock Haven *Republican*, of the 27th: "On Saturday last, Harbor Policeman James Becker, to prevent a jam, was dropping a raft from its moorings, when the two men in charge quarreled with him. Christian Frankhouser, from Clearfield county, siezed a club and dealt Becker a fearful blow on the right side of the head, which severed the ear, fractured the skull, and in falling Becker's head and face was cut in several places. He was conveyed to his home in an unconscious condition, where the best medical aid ministered to his sufferings. The outer table of the brain is fractured and the symptoms are considered unfavorable. Frankhouser was arrested, and is now in jail awaiting developments in the case. The lumbermen at once proceeded to raise funds for Mr. Becker's family. Tuesday morning the symptoms were more favorable, but Becker's condition is critical."

ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.—Providence *Advertiser*.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

LONDON, May 4.—Later advices from Montevideo state that the British sloop of war Doterel, which was blown up in the straits of Magellan on the 26th ultimo, was totally destroyed and sunk. The explosion occurred in the forward magazine at 10 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed that the boiler burst and exploded the magazine. The victims of the explosion on the British sloop of war Doterel number eight officers and 135 men killed. Three officers and 14 others were saved.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HOUTZDALE.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., May 6—A fire occurred here about 1.30 this morning, destroying the Post Office building and contents, C. W. McCaulley's drug store and contents, J. S. Moore's meat market, Mrs. Jennie Smith's millinary establishment, the residence and store of A. B. Ashton and the law office of W. A. Chase. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the first alarm arose from a terrific explosion in the hardware store of C. W. McCaulley. The flames then spread with great rapidity, and the occupants of the various buildings escaped through the second-story windows in their night clothes. It was only by the most strenuous efforts of the citizens that the entire business portion of the town was saved.

SPECULATIVE LIFE INSURANCE.

The following action was taken at the annual meeting of West Susquehanna Classis, of the Reformed church in the U. S., held at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pa., May 4 to 7, 1881.

WHEREAS, almost the whole territory of the West Susquehanna Classis is covered by what is commonly known as "speculative life insurance."

Resolved, 1st, That we regard this business as fraudulent and wrong in principle and very demoralizing in its effects.

2nd, That we hereby earnestly exhort all our people to discourage and shun this business as a great public evil, hurtful to the church and to the state as well as to the individual.

3d, That our pastors try to secure the early publication of this action in the various county papers which circulate among the people.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

After an incubation of five months the House Committee on Apportionment through its chairman, Billingsley, has made its report. As might be imagined from such an origin the product it a scorpion. Democratic counties are carved up ruthlessly in order to elect Rrpublican representatives while Republican counties of like population are left intact. Its author boasts that the bill will give the Republicans seventy five majority in the Legislature on joint ballot on the basis of the Garfield vote. But there is no danger that such a monster gerrymandering villainy will meet with the approval of the honest and fair minded portion of the Republicans of the present Legislature. They will spurn it with the same contempt which they must entertain for its author.

The Philadelphia portion of the gerrymander is the work of ex-Sheriff Leeds and some other members of the city ring who were in conference with the apportionment committee a few nights ago. The rest of the State was left to the chairman. But there was no intention of passing an apportionment bill at this session and it is now too late. This job was carved out for an extra session of a hundred days. It will never pass through this Legislature either at a regular or an extra session. Mr. Billingsley and his committe have exposed their partizan unscrupulousness to no purpose.

EUROPE IN THE RELENTLESS GRASP OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

LONDON, May 5.—A Vienna dispatch says: Beneath the pomp attending the preparation for the fetes on the entry of the Princess Stephanie into Vienna on Monday next, and marriage the following day, is an undercurrent of terror based on the belief in a general revolutionary movement of the Nihilists in Russia, Austria, Germany, and Italy. The Nihilists are perfectly organized, in complete communication, led by intellects close to every throne in Europe, and able to forecast and thwart every Government movement, and have an organization protected by impenetrable mystery. It is felt all over Europe that some simultaneous general movement is being prepared by the Nihilists for a terrible blow at royalty. It is believed that the next few weeks will witness tragedies in many countries that will shock the world. The general expectation is that the Czar will be assassinated, and his death will be the signal for a series of tragedies. The Nihilist agents are on the fly all over Europe.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: It is found impossible for the Government to get into the Nihilist circle, the Nihilists being too loyal to one another, too well informed and too intelligently organized. For instance, the government has learned that one of the rules of the Nihilists is, that every member shall return to his lodgings every twelve hours, when one of his companions pays him a visit to see if all is right. When the visit of the inspector is made, if the lodger is absent it is concluded he has been arrested, and the inspector makes away with everything of a compromising nature. The same rule forbids any Nihilist arrested to tell his name or address till twenty-four hours pass.

The discovery of this rule was made by the police in the case of Isaieff. No torment could draw from him his name or address until the day after the arrest, when he gave both. The police went to his house and found nothing but a pile of ashes before Isaieff's fireplace.

This discovery tends to increase the Government's dismay at the completeness of the danger surrounding it, as, in order to even find out who the Nihilist inspectors are, it would have to ascertain the identity of every man found making a visit.

COMPLICATED DISEASES.

A prominent gentleman in Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, writes us that he finds Kidney-Wort to be the best remedy he ever knew for a complication of diseases. It is the specific action which it has on the liver, kidneys and bowels, which gives it such curative power, and it is the thousands of cures which it is performing which gives it its great celebrity.

—Go to Lewins for a child's suit if you want something cheap; Lewins can give you a suit for your little one as low as $1 50. It dont pay to steal clothing when you can buy it so low at the Philadelphia Branch.

A mad dog at Springhill, N. S., bit seven children, three men and one woman before he was killed.

Potatoe bugs are doing great injury to the potatoe crop in Norfolk county, Va.

Thomas A. Scott has had another stroke of paralysis.

The *Journal for the Household* is the name of a monthly paper published by Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, the Dry Goods Merchants at Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. It is devoted to fashion, literature, art and science. The May number, just out, is handsomely printed and richly illustrated, full of entertaining reading matter. It is, more than anything else, a fashion paper, in which ladies can find a great amount of very valuable information concerning the newest modes, and many hints respecting selection of materials. It will be a welcome visitor in every household in which the question, "What to wear?" requires continually to be answered. It contains an eight-page supplement, richly illustrated, which is devoted wholly to the business of the publishers.

The present issue contains over a hundred illustrations of dry goods of all kinds, with the prices, and is invaluable as a shopping guide to out-of-town consumers. Those who examine this will obtain a very vivid impression of the remarkable resources of this great establishment. The *Journal* with the Supplement is offered at the low price of twenty-five cents a year.

Every one of our lady readers should send for a specimen copy.

WONDERFUL POWER.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is constantly doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says, "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all that are similarly afflicted."

Female complaints are the result of impure blood, Use Lindsey's Blood Searcher.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 1 23. Corn, 58. Oats, No. 2 white 48. Cattle 7@7½; sheep 5½@7.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Wheat, No. 2, red winter 1 07. Corn 42@ . Oats 38

MARRIED.

On April 26, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. Mark Mooney, of Snow Shoe, to Miss Bella Norris, of Potter's Mills.

On April 17, by Rev. S. M. Roder, Mr. Henry M. Deitrick, of Hublersburg, and Miss Amanda M. Hubler, of Spring Mills.

DIED.

On April 15, in Boalsburg, Jacob Fisher, aged 76 years, 9 months and 17 days.

On 15 April, in Gregg, Lora N. Jamison, aged 10 years, 11 months and 4 days.

On 4, near Aaronsburg, a son of J. J. Musser, aged 1½ years.

Mr. Jacob Schmeltzer was born in Berks county and came to Northumberland county when twenty years of age, and joined the Lutheran church there, under Rev. Father Walkey. From there he moved to Brushvalley in 1830, where he lived eight years and moved to Kankakee county, Ill., near Manteena, where he died on 16th April, and was buried on Easter Sunday. On the day of his death he ate his supper as usual; shortly after took sick, and in two hours expired. His funeral was very large. Age 78 years. Text 90 Ps., 12v. He leaves a wife and 9 children to mourn his death. He was the father of Mrs. Joseph Smith, near Penn Hall.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs, is a candidate for sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that T. J. Dunkle, of Rush, is a candidate for sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Neidigh, of Ferguson, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Coldren, of Gregg, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic usages.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POTTER SCHOOL BOARD.

The board of directors of Potter school district, will meet at the Old Fort, Monday, June 7th, at 8 o'clock, a. m., to settle Treasurer's account and transact such other business as may present itself. The township auditors are requested to meet at 1 p. m., to audit the account, and directors elect at same hour to reorganize board. All persons interested are requested to attend. Jos. M. GILLILAND, Pres't.

W. A. KERR, Sec'y. 12my

CAUTION.—Having purchased the articles mentioned below at Constable's sale, on 6th day of May, 1881, as the property of Peter Ripka, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same: 1 two horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 2 plows, 1 cultivator, 1 harrow, 2 cows, 4 head of young cattle, 2 bay mares, the interest in 20 acres of grain in the ground, 1 hay rake, 1 reaper, 6 shoats, 1 table, 1 bed and bedding, one corner cupboard, 1 wood box, 1 sink, 1 set of carpenter tools, 1 clock, 2 sets of horse gears. I. J. GRENOBLE.

12my3t Spring Mills.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

In the Orphan's Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of Aaron Patterage, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed to distribute the funds of said estate in the hands of the administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, Wednesday, June 1st, 1881, at 10 a. m., at which time and place all interested may be present.

ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor.

13my

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Spring Mills, during the fall of 1880, a yearling bull of dark color. The owner is requested to prove property, pay cost, and remove it.

ANDREW KORMAN.

my5 Spring Mills.

THE BEST OUT.

THE

Rolli'g Pulley Gate.

This is the best, cheapest, easiest handled gate yet invented. Can be opened with ease from a few inches to 10 or 15 feet, and also swung at right angles, as well as raised to permit the passage of hogs. These gates are put up for $1 50 to $2 00. Apply to M. Condo, Centre Hall. 21ap6t.

FARM FOR SALE.—

Will be sold at public Sale, on the premises, in Georges Valley, on TUESDAY, MAY 17, at 2 o'clock, the following valuable real estate of M. Decker, dec'd:

A FARM OF 140 ACRES, thereon erected a two-story House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings, with running water near the door; a good Orchard with all kinds of apples and peaches, and all under good fence. About 50 acres are good TIMBERLAND. Also a SAWMILL on the tract. Terms made known on day of sale.

M. J. DECKER,
GREEN DECKER,
SUSAN DECKER,
Executors.

apr7

GOOD TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.—51 acres and 80 perches timberland, in Gregg twp., about one-half mile south of Geo. Gentzel's sawmill, near the public road, adjoining lands of Chas. Ripka, Geo. Gentzel and J. D. Decker. The timber consists of good yellow pine, pitch pine, hemlock and chestnut oak. Also HOUSE AND LOTS IN MILLHEIM adjoining J. R. Reifsnyder on the south, Annie Albright, B. O. Deininger and D. A. Musser on the north; containing about one acre, having thereon a dwelling house, with good garden, 40 young apple trees, choice fruit, just beginning to bear; about 20 peach trees, 6 pear trees, and an abundance of grapes, sour cherries, and other fruit; also a well of good water, 30 feet deep, near the house. For further information apply to

JOHN S. AUMAN,
24mar3m. Farmers' Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Neese, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

ELIAS FETTEROLF,
apr7 6t Adm'r.

DON'T READ THIS.

THE GREAT BEE HIVE ONE PRICE STORES.

We will give, for the information of our many customers and the public in general, a condensed Price List of several articles out of each department, which we will not guarantee to furnish for longer than one week:

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Black half wool Delaine, 12c.
Black Alpaca, 16c.
Black Alpaca, extra fine, 20c.
Black Alpaca, very fine, 30c.
Black half wool Cashmere, yard wide, 30c.
Black all wool Cashmere, yard wide, 40c.
Black all wool Cashmere 42 inches wide, 50c.
DeBeiges, colored, 8c.
Delaines, half wool, colors, 12c.
Crape Cloth, black and colored, 17c.
Momie Cloth, cotton, 10c.
Momie Cloth, wool, 17c.
Fancy Plaid Goods, all prices.
DeBeiges, all wool, yard wide, 40c.
Chudda Cloth all wool, 46 inches wide, 80c.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Plaid colored and black, 50c.
Dress Silk, colored and black, 70c.
Guinet black Silks, $1.12½ to $2.00.
Summer Silks, 50c.
Summer Silks, extra good, 65c.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Pacific, Cambrics, yard wide, 10c,
Lawns, good quality, 7c,
Madras Ginghams, 13c.
Apron Ginghams, Lancashire, 8½.
Columbia Cheviot, light weight, 9c.
Furniture Cretonnes, 11c.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Linen Damask, 20c.
Linen Damask, gray, 25c.
Turkey Red Table Covering, 50c.
Towels, from 5c to 75c.
Napkins, from 50c per doz.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Ingrain, cotton mixed, 25c.
Ingrain, extry heavy, 30c,
Ingrain, half wool, 47c.
Ingrain, all wool, 60c.
Ingrain, extra super, 80c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Children's Lace Caps, 35c.
Children's Lace Caps, ex. fine, 50c.
Indian Mull Ties, 10c.
Dr. Warner's Cross Boned Hip Corset, sole agency, only 90c.
Dr. Warner's Adjustable Flexible Hip Corset, for $1.25.
Ladies Gauze Vests, 25c.
Children's Gauze Vests, 12½c.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT.

Chemises, Lace trimming, 50c.
Chemises, Emb'y trimming, 75c.
Chemises, Emb'y trimming, extra fine, $1.00 Drawers to match.
Night Gowns, plain, 75c.
Night Gowns, Emb'y trimming, $1.00
Skirts, good Muslin, 50c,
Skirts, tucked and ruffled, 75c,

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

Lace top Gloves for 25c,
Lisle Thread Gloves, only 10c.
Silk Lace Mitts, 50c.
Fans, new style, from 1c.
Fringes and Gimps, all prices.
All new patterns in Laces,

GENTS FURNISHING DEP'T.

Straw Hats from 4c up.
Summer Undershirts, from 16c up.
Calico Shirts with collars, ready for use, from 25c up.
The best unlaundried white Shirt in America for $1.00. Call for the Owl Shirt.
The Bee Hive Overall, "our own make" the best fitting overall in the world, made out of the best material and every pair warranted not to rip, $1.00.
White Shirts as low as 49c

We still make our popular $15 suit to order. They are all wool, and would be cheap at $20.00.

Please call early, so as to be sure to procure some of the above bargains.

Respectfully yours,

Bauland & Newman,

BELLEFONTE.

ONE MOMENT, PLEASE!

Now I will give you a few facts about my store which I trust you will see is to your interest to regard:

1st. I will save you from 1 to 10 per cent., on all goods in stock, on Bellefonte prices, and will prove this.

2nd. It is clear that my expenses are only about 10 per cent. of those in larger towns.

3rd. I am selling for CASH, and consequently am selling goods cheaper than they were offered in Penn's Valley.

Notice some of the Prices:

In Dry Goods:

Prints—4½, 5, [illegible], 7½c.
Muslin—4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10c.
Momie Cloths—(elegant styles and quality—dress goods)—10c.
De Beige—8c.

In Clothing:

Boys' Suits—$2 65.
Youths' Suits—$3.95.
Men's Suits—$4.95 up to $20.

In Shoes:

Child's—40c up.
Boys' 78c up.
Ladies' fine dress shoes, something new and novel—$2.60.

In Groceries:

Ex. C Sugar—7½c—you generally pay 10c for this other places.
Soft A Sugar—10c.
Prime Rio Coffee—14c.
Choice " " —16 to 19c.
" Rio roasted—19c.
Corn starch—9c.

Everything is marked lower than before.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE ME.

I take all kinds of Produce at Market rates.

Respectfully,

CLEVAN DINGES.

Centre Hall, Pa.

VALENTINES & CO.,

The Largest Dealers in Centre County.

—O—

We pay CASH or Trade for Butter Eggs, Bacon, Lard and Potatoes.

—O—

RIO COFFEE 12 1-2 CENTS PER POUND.

A BUCKET, WASHBOARD AND A CAKE OF SOAP FOR 25 CENTS.

A GLASS SET—4 PIECES, FOR 25 CENTS.

12 GLASS DISHES FOR 25 CENTS.

—O—

A Bargain—Ingrain Carpets at 40 Cents a Yard.

KID GLOVES, 75 cts per Pair.

—O—

STRAW HATS, all Prices and all Styles.

A Bargain in Towels and Napkins.

ELEGANT DRESS GOODS

from 8c. a yard. Come and see them.

A 1-4 bbl. of Large Mackerel for $1.75. Sold nearly two car loads this spring and not one package returned.

—O—

Call and see our spring Suits. We give you value for money with our Clothing.

HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow,

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

TO THE PEOPLE.

We would call your attention to a FEW FACTS. Some people may dislike talking but we TALK with some benefit to the POCKETS of BUYERS. WE HAVE ADVANTAGES and do buy goods for less money than other people and sell them for considerable LESS PROFIT there cannot be any sounder basis to conduct bussiness, on than giving: The buyer the advantage of Skillful handling.

Low Prices and Small Profits

lead to large sales thus enabling us to constantly RENEW OUR STOCK to our customers benefit, under these circumstances we can assure you of

BARGAINS FOR ALL.

An invitation to inspect goods cordially extended, the same attention assured visitors whether they

PURCHASE OR NOT,

and when our bargains are seen we feel confident of ready sales. Therefore should you be in want of

Clothing,

consult your own interest and buy where your money will go the farthest, which a visit will convince you is at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

We show a stock of ready made clothing which for size excellence of fabrics and beauty of style, is unsurpassed in the State and at

Prices Within the Reach of All.

It comprises garments of every description from a LABORERS OUTFIT TO THE FINEST DRESS SUIT: We feel justified in claiming for our

CHILDRENS CLOTHING

superiority over anything in Pennsylvania. In it may be found suits in the neatest patterns and latest styles at prices

Fifty Per Cent Lower

than PHILADELPHIA FIGURES.

In our Finishing and Hat department we have every thing in Fin-Hats, Neck wear, Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery Etc.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

M. Ash prop. **BELLEFONTE.**

7a 3m

THE

Capitol of American Clothing

Oak Hall,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

THE

1861—20th Spring—1881

Twenty years of lessons in how to make and sell the best clothing. We have begun the twenty-first. All that we have found out about it, we have put into practice in making up the 2½ acres of clothing that you will look at for our trade; it is the very largest retail clothing stock in the country; worth every cent we ask for it; and we guarantee every article.

More and Better Materials in
More and Better Clothing in
Lower and Fairer Prices in **Oak Hall**

Than in any other retail clothing house anywhere within reach of American money.

The secret of our great business is only this: Doing our level best to make up the right kind of clothing, and having made it right, then counting the cost, and

SELLING AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

This we have been doing for twenty years; and have clothed over hundred of thousands,—old and young.

This Spring we Overtop every Past Spring.

The spring has been so backward that we have had ample getting-ready time, and the extraordinary stock of clothing that every man and boy may choose from is without equal in America. The stock is something wonderful.

SOUND AS HONEST WORK CAN MAKE IT.

The best sewing on the best cloths, the best trimmings, the best styles, and the best money's worth that can be put into clothing anywhere. It is a great thing to say, that not another house in the land can do so much in clothing you so well. The cloths come direct to us; we buy them largely; we make up the clothing in our own well-ordered ways,—knowing all the things that belong to making clothing well,—and they will go direct from us,—the makers,—to you,—the wearers,—not a profit between. That's why OAK HALL has the lowest prices, as well as the best clothing.

During the past ninety days we have, in making up this new spring stock, so improved the patterns, our ways of making, and minor details that this spring's exhibition of ready-made clothing might be fairly called

READY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

Being far in advance of any hitherto offered for immediate wear. This applies alike to Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Our Custom Clothing Department improves every year. We make to order from the finest fabrics, and believe we do the best work that can be done.

Orders by mail are filled with the same promptness and care that would be given to serving you in person.

Extending the compliments of the house, and a cordial invitation to everybody to come and see, and make trial of the 1881 Spring Clothing.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall, S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

GROTESQUE PEOPLE.

A Number of Them Who Have Been Found in the Interior of Kentucky.

The grotesqueness of many of the characters in the novels of Charles Dickens is accounted as preposterous and impossible by American readers. The monotony of individual character with us apparently makes the material for literature meager. Yet there are quaint personages in every community, and heroes and heroines of novels are walking about among us every day. A correspondent from New Haven, Nelson county, in this State, writes to the *Post* an account of a family wherein odd surnames have run riot. In the family Bible are written the names of "London Judge," "Revenue Belle," "China Figure," "Reptile Kingdom," "Hebrew Fashion," "Greek Wisdom" and "Hell in the Kitchen." These are the children of Mr. Hamilton, three of them girls and three boys. The domestic occupation of "Hell in the Kitchen" is obvious from the appellation by which she was consecrated at birth to the work her name implies. Of course no living creature coming under the control of Mr. Hamilton could escape the freaks of his nomenclature, and when "London Judge" and "Revenue Belle," girls, go about their plowing, it is with such oxen as "Buck" and "Bolly." Not content with the original name of "London Judge," Mr. Hamilton has added to her the nickname of "Squeezle Follet." "Hamilton goes to Louisville once a year and purchases clothing similar to meal sacks," says our veracious correspondent, and these garments last the children an entire year; the meal is then scattered upon the garret floor to the depth of several feet to prevent it from molding. Such is the outline of the circumstances of a remarkable man. He is not accounted peculiar in other respects, and is master of his own household, an intelligent man of comfortable estate, and a good citizen. Nelson county is one of the best in the State of Kentucky.

All who are familiar with the talk of any country town are able to recall many similar histories. In Jessamine county a man by the name of Bowen would never enter his house except by the back door, and never leave it except by the front. He selected early in life the spot for his burial, beneath an old oak tree, remote from all other graves, in an open field, and there was buried. Mackey Duncan of the same county, whose occupation, that of a carpenter, is altogether unfavorable to the pursuit of knowledge, is one of the most learned men, after a fashion, in America. He knows the date of every important event in the world's history, year, month and day, and, when essential, the minute. His knowledge of the family history of all prominent people is something marvelous.

One of the best pictures painted by Gen. S. W. Price, produced in his early career, and, still in his possession, is that of "Old Solomon, the Grave-Digger." Years ago his bronzed and hardened face was familiar in the streets of Lexington. He was rarely seen in his tattered garments without the stump of a cigar in his mouth. He was a connoisseur in this article and kept himself supplied with fragmentary Havanas, the refuse of the street. He was a grave-digger worthy of Hamlet, and being possessed of both humor and sentiment, he was well capable of reflections on the Yoricks of his day. Old Aunt Mary, the colored ragpicker better known as the judge, has been a figure in that Athens of the West as long as the memory of a generation or two. Industrious in her pursuit, she has accumulated a few hundred dollars, but independent enough to live in a dry goods box surrounded by her rags. It is painful to say that this temporary domicile was utterly consumed by fire a winter or so ago, the judge only escaping with the rags on her back.

To return to the district where both the cattle and those who eat them are well fed, if not fat. Was old man Billy Cook, of Nicholasville, ever known to drive a horse of any other than a cream color? There was Spriggins, also, who lived in the pugnacious days of fist fights and personal encounters, who was a man well connected and educated. His general course was in the middle of the street, especially at night, a stone in his pocket or hands. When asked the reason of this habit, he used to reply: "Oh, a man never knows who is waiting around the corner for him." In Woodford county lives a man, the owner of 1,000 acres of the best land in the world, who accumulates enough money every year to add 100 acres to his possessions, who only buys what is absolutely essential to existence. A few years ago he married. During his courtship he bought a buggy. Starting to Lexington on his first trip after marriage his wife spoke of buying some articles necessary to the house. "Have you any money for the purpose?" he asked. "Why, haven't you?" "No." Whereupon he at once drove back, nailed the buggy in the carriage house, whence it has never emerged.

The sanity of the hundreds of queer characters within the experience of every man cannot be fairly questioned. They exist in every community. There is a great deal of monotony in American life, but grotesque individuals, as well as people with romantic histories, and people with hearts, all subject to the artist's pen, are everywhere.—*Louisville (Ky.) Post.*

A Race Between Geese and Turkeys.

In Percy Fitzgerald's "Life of George IV." this humorous anecdote is told: During a convivial party at the Carlton House Mr. Hanger designedly introduced the subject of the traveling powers of the turkey and the goose. The Prince of Wales, who placed great reliance on his judgment in subjects of this nature, backed his opinion. A match was made with Mr. Berkely of twenty turkeys against twenty geese, for a distance of ten miles, the race to be for 82,500; and then as Mr. Hanger and the turkey party hesitated not to lay two to one in favor of their birds, the prince did the same to a considerable amount, not in the least suspecting that the whole was a deep-laid plan to abstract a sum of money from his pockets. The prince deputed Mr. Hanger to select twenty of the most wholesome and high-feathered birds which could be procured, and on the day appointed he and his party of turkeys, and Mr. Berkley and his party of geese, set off to decide the match. For the first three hours everything seemed to indicate that the turkeys would be the winners, as they were then two miles in advance of the geese; but as night came on the turkeys began to stretch out their necks toward the branches of the trees which lined the sides of the road. In vain the prince attempted to urge them on with his pole, to which a bit of red cloth was attached, in vain Mr. Hanger dislodged one from its roosting-place only to see three or four others comfortably perching among the branches; in vain was the barley strewn upon the road. In the meantime the geese came waddling on, and in a short time passed the turkeys, whose party were all busy among the trees attempting to dislodge the birds; but further progress was found impossible, and the geese were declared the winners.

Population of the West.

At the beginning of the century the population of the great West, which is now about 20,000,000, was a little more than 50,000. The following interesting table shows the growth of that population:

Year.	*Population.*	*Per cent. of Increase.*
1790		
1800	51,006	
1810	203,109	475
1820	858,937	193
1830	1,610,473	87
1840	3,581,542	120
1850	5,582,413	57
1860	9,715,692	75
1870	13,971,621	65
1880	19,131,810	37

That table is a very interesting one. It is one of the most remarkable features in this remarkable age.

He was fond of singing revival hymns, and his wife named their baby Fort, so that he would want to hold it.

SUNDAY READING.

Speak a Good Word.

If you say anything about a neighbor or friend, or even a stranger, say no ill. It is a Christian and brotherly charity to suppress our knowledge of evil of another, unless the evil have such relation to society that our higher public duty compels us to bear accusing witness. And if it be a true charity to keep our knowledge of such evil to ourselves, how much more should we refuse to spread evil report of one another. Discreditable as the fact is, it is by far the commonest tendency to suppress the good we know of our neighbors and friends. We act in this matter as though we felt that by pushing our fellows down or back a peg we were putting ourselves up and forward. We are jealous of commendation unless we get the larger share. Social conversation, as known to every observer, is largely made up of what is best understood by the term scandal. It would be difficult to find a talkative group, of either sex, who could spend an evening or an hour together without evil speech of somebody. "Blessed are the peacemakers," is not the maxim by which we are chiefly governed in our treatment of personalities. Better a thousand times stand or sit dumb than to open our lips never so eloquently in the disparagement of others. What we should do in this, as in all our human relations, is to practice the golden rule. If we do unto others as we would that others should do unto us we shall be exceedingly careful not to volunteer ill words about them. Where other than a good word is to be spoken, let it be spoken to the person concerned, that he may know your motive is not idle, cowardly or sinister, and that he may have a chance to defend himself.

Religious News and Notes.

Rev. Wm. H. Pierson has been called to the Unitarian church at Fitchburg, Mass.

Bishop Littlejohn has returned to Brooklyn after an absence in Europe of over six months.

Volunteer speeches at the Methodist Ecumenical, London, will be restricted to five minutes.

Bishop Peck has sailed for Europe. He will visit England, France, Greece, Germany and Palestine.

There are upward of twenty Lutheran churches in Baltimore and its suburbs. Six of them are English and fourteen German.

It is stated that there are 500,000 persons in the city of London who from one year's end to the other never enter any place of worship.

Dr. Thomas, the popular Chicago preacher, may not be tried for heresy before the next meeting of the Rock River Methodist conference after all.

Bishop Merrill has just organized the Methodist Episcopal mission stations in India into an annual conference There are in all less than 1,000 communicants.

Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity church, says that the Prayer-Book itself is a sufficient answer to the charge that the Protestant Episcopal church favors Universalism.

A bill is pending in the Hungarian Diet to remove the disabilities of marriages between Israelites and Christians. It proposes to place such marriages on a civil basis.

The *Christian Union* tells of a Congregational church in Massachusetts which has been nine years without a pastor, and which, during that time, has listened to 240 candidates for its vacant pulpit.

The new Spanish cabinet are strongly in favor of religious toleration. A Protestant minister, in prison for holding a prayer-meeting, has been set at liberty, and judicial proceedings against others have been abandoned.

Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, perhaps the most prominent clergyman in the Presbyterian church, South, has resigned his position as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Louisville, on account of old age and failing health. He has been pastor of the church more than twenty-two years.

One of the oldest living Baptist ministers in England is about to retire from active labor. The Rev. W. May, of Burton, Latimer, has intimated his intention of resigning his charge, and the ministry altogether, at an early day. He commenced preaching in 1829, and accepted in 1842 his present charge.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A gentleman in Rochester, N. Y., has patented a device for ventilating houses by using the well-known facts that plants give off ozone and oxygen and absorb and use carbonic acid in their growth. His invention consists of a small conservatory, from which pipes issue to every room of the house, intended to convey the necessary oxygen.

The subsoil of Paris contains abundance of sulphur now in course of formation, as was recently proved in making excavations in the Place de la Republique. M. Daubree says that this native sulphur has nothing to do with the escape of gas from the mains, but that its origin is due to the simultaneous presence of various kinds of organic substances and of gypsum in the soil.

Mr. E. Bright has described to the Society of Electricians, England, a method of diselectrifying dry wool, mohair and alpaca, so as to enable these substances to be spun with facility. It consists in putting the bobbins into an exhausted chamber of iron having a metallic connection with the earth. The rarefied air permeates the yarn and discharges the electricity in from ten to thirty minutes.

Besides the superheated steam system of Bariff, and the heated air system of Bower for preserving iron from rust, a new method for effecting the same purpose has been invented by Mr. Ward, of London. It is called "inoxydizing." The articles are coated with a silicate composition and heated in a furnace until the composition is fused into the metal. The result is said to be very satisfactory.

In some of our text books on physical geography it is stated that thunder is never heard at a distance of more than ten miles. The truth is, thunder is not generally heard until the storm is within forty miles of the observer's locality; but it may be heard from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles if the conditions are favorable. When the top of the storm cloud is about ten degrees above the horizon, it is then some one hundred and fifty miles distant.

Reimann's *Farber Zeitung* (No. 41) narrates the following accidental discovery: At a Berlin feather dyeing establishment an ostrich feather dyed with methyl violet was laid upon a paper upon which some ammonia had been poured, but had dried up a ain. After a time the feather became partially green, the green passing gradually into violet and producing an extraordinary effect. This reaction has been turned to account in dyeing feathers, and may, perhaps, be utilized in making artificial flowers.

An insight into some of the qualities of volcanic force is given by Mr. Whymper in his lecture on his ascents of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi. In the eruption of Cotopaxi, which he witnessed, the ashes rose in a column twenty thousand feet above the rim of the crater, which was itself nearly twenty thousand feet high, and spread over an area of many miles. On a microscopic examination the fineness of the ashes was found to vary from four thousand to twenty-five thousand particles to the grain in weight. From observations of the area over which the ashes fell Mr. Whymper calculated that at least 2,000,000 tons must have been ejected in this one eruption.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit.

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Neatness in Women.

A woman may be handsome or remarkably attractive in various ways; but if she is not personally neat she cannot hope to win admiration. Fine clothes will not conceal the slattern. A young woman with her hair always in disorder and her clothes hanging about her as if suspended from a prop, is always repulsive. Slattern is written on her person from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet, and if she wins a husband he will turn out, in all probability, either an idle fool or a drunken ruffian. The bringing up of daughters to be able to work, talk and act like honest, sensible young women, is the special task of all mothers, and in the industrial rank there is imposed also the prime obligation of learning to respect household work for its own sake, and the comfort and happiness it will bring in the future.

New Turban Bonnet.

The new turban bonnet is of a low-crowned shape, setting close to the head and covered with old gold colored satin. It is trimmed with a scarf a yard and a half long of black Chantilly net, upon which are embroidered tiny crescents in gold thread. It is finished by a hand-made fringe of mingled skein silk and gold thread two inches wide. What distinguishes this bonnet from other styles is the disposition of the scarf, which is confined in the exact center above the forehead by a small and very finely-wrought crescent in gold filigree, having a plume-like ornament in crimped gold thread, which is placed upright. It is two inches high and so set as to be by no means conspicuous, seeming merely to serve to give a turban-like look to the loose folds of the scarf. At the back the folds of lace and the fall simulate the arrangement of the turban ends in Oriental style.

Weddings.

The present style of church weddings says a New York letter, does not admit of bridemaids and groomsmen entering the church arm and arm. The groom chooses his best man and his ushers, generally six in number. The ushers are in attendance early and seat the guests. When the hour for the service arrives the clergyman takes his place at the altar, followed by the groom and his best man. The organist starts the "Wedding March," and the ushers, two and two, enter the church door and walk up the aisle followed by the bridemaids. Then comes the bride on the arm of her father or whoever is to give her away. Upon reaching the altar the ushers take places at the right and left; the bridemaids also move to the right and left, standing next to the altar rail and a little forward of the ushers. The central place is occupied by the bride and groom, who meet at the altar. The service over, the newly-married people turn from the altar and leave the church by the middle aisle, bridemaids and ushers following in reverse order.

Fashion Fancies.

The new plush gauze comes in the lightest and softest tints, and has a silvery luster that is very becoming.

Old Pekin striped basques are brought out, furbished up and worn as new striped garments, superseding the old brocade.

Collars of white linen embroidered with small dots to match the color in the dress are to be worn with gingham suits.

The shirrings at the upper part of dress sleeves sometimes run around the arm and sometimes from the shoulder to the elbow.

The black spun silk originally made for Jerseys is used for making draperies, and is combined with plain and brocaded grenadines.

Colored sweepers are not to be worn with long dresses this summer, and even with short dresses creamy lace will be preferred to any other border.

Six or seven two-inch tucks set above a side-plaited flounce are used to trim the skirts of white dresses, and the back draperies are also occasionally tucked.

The scoop hats are the best of the small shapes for summer wear. They really protect the eyes although they leave the cheeks and nose to be mercilessly tanned.

The half-pointed basques are now made very short, and are cut into ten or twelve points. Plaitings of plain satin are set between the points, and sometimes a full point of Spanish lace is added.

A substitute for the soft drapery at the back of a dress skirt is a succession of fan plaitings reaching from the edge of the basque to the hem. These plaitings are lined with crinoline and are stiff in effect.

Muslin embroidered with a color makes the prettiest of summer dresses. They have plaited underskirts, Grecian overskirts and surplice waists, and are trimmed with a great many satin bows matching the embroidery.

Side pouches and chatelaine bags for summer use are very dainty affairs, and are made of tinted satin, hand-painted in delicate sprays of flowers and trimmed with flutings of lace.

Elbow sleeves will continue through the spring and summer months, not only for evening but for afternoon dress. With out-of-door toilets very long gloves will be worn, edged at the top with lace ruffles.

A New White Grape.

The Boston *Cultivator* gives a drawing and description of a new white grape named "The Prentiss," after the introducer, J. W. Prentiss, of Steuben county, New York, which is from seed of the Isabella. It is now, for the first time, offered to the public. The owners having well tested it for years, recommend it as a hardy white grape of best quality, good grower, very productive, and as free from disease as any of the grapes of good quality. Being a pure native seedling, it is not subject to disease, as are many of the grapes of best quality which were produced by crossing native with foreign varieties. It is not, however, expected that it will succeed everywhere, nor is it claimed to be a grape that will succeed over as wide a range of territory as the Concord; but it is recommended for planting in ordinarily good grape regions, and by those who want something that is really good. It has also proved a very profitable market grape for good grape-growing localities.

Its description as given by the grower is as follows: Bunch large, not often shouldered, compact. Berry medium to large, yellowish green, sometimes with a rosy tint on side next to sun, skin thin but very firm. Flesh tender, sweet, melting juicy, with a very pleasant and musky aroma, free from foxiness; little if any pulp, seeds few and small, very similar to Rebecca in quality, but the vine a vigorous grower, and foliage very distinct from Rebecca. Foliage healthy, thick, resembling Diana or Isabella, showing its native origin. Vine a good grower, and very productive, inclined to overbear. Clusters should be thinned, unless pruned close. Vine hardy and buds uninjured with thermometer fifteen to twenty degrees below zero. The grape is an excellent keeper, and ripens with the Concord.

Saved by a Rose Bush.

As a party of Oregon gentlemen were walking along "the backbone of a divide," one side of which sloped a hundred feet, ending in a sheer precipice of forty feet, with a chasm of rocks at the bottom, one of them slipped and spun down the slope in his oil-skin coat at a tremendous rate. When within twenty-five feet of the precipice he grasped at a rose bush. It tore through his hand, lacerating his fingers, but brought him to a stop nearly upon the brink. It was a moment of horror lest the shrub give way and dash him upon the rocks below. His companions throwing him a rope, he managed to crawl back to a place of safety, leaving a track of blood upon the snow from his lacerated hands.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

When you haven't got dogs bees will serve your turn. A Prussian innkeeper being assaulted by some drunken customers seized a hive of bees and flung it into the crowd. The insects got in their work at once. One man was just smashing a mirror, and dropped the hatchet to lay hold of his nose and ears. The crowd have brought suit for damages against the innkeeper. The question will probably be whether bees are wild beasts or domestic animals?

According to the best obtainable statistics not less than 8,000 people died by their own hands in the United States during the past year; and the number in proportion to population was even much larger in some countries of Europe. In Prussia, for example, there were 4,330 suicides out of a population of less than 26,000,000, which is an increase of thirty per cent. over ten years ago. An increase of greater or less proportions is observable everywhere.

The San Francisco *Call* says that there is on exhibition in that city a curious book, if it may be called such, thus described: It is composed of sticks, upon which are inscriptions in an unknown tongue. It was originally taken surreptitiously from a temple in Bangkok, and was purchased in Siam by the present owner. Similar books are placed in all the temples there, and they are jealously guarded both by law and by cultivating the superstitions of the people, who believe that death will overtake the person who rifles the temple of this precious treasure. This is the only perfect specimen known to exist outside the temples in Siam. The British museum boasts an imperfect specimen, and has endeavored to procure this one.

The advantage of living in a country so vast that no crop can be a failure in all parts of it is illustrated by late reports from the wheat fields. Cool-headed men in Minnesota are predicting a large yield of the best quality, owing to the reserves of moisture stored in the soil at an unusual depth, while from Ohio word comes that the crop of 1881, contrary to premature reports, is likely to be above the average and may be the largest ever harvested in the State. So far as Kansas is concerned the Leavenworth *Times* frankly admits that the wheat crop of that State will undoubtedly fall very much below the average. According to that journal the area has been no little unwarranted boasting of an enormous yield, but it is more honest and a better policy to face a disagreeable fact.

The American inventor always manages to come to time when he is needed. The laws passed within the last few years to prevent body-snatching have failed to accomplish the desired end, and a number of patents have been issued recently that will operate much more effectually than any laws on this subject. One of the patents is for a clock that gives a loud alarm if any attempt is made to open the grave in which it is deposited. Another provides for the sudden explosion of a dynamite bomb whenever the burglars move the coffin. The last patent, remarks an exchange, should be generally applied. The friends of deceased persons could slumber in much greater security if they knew that the first body snatcher who attempted to disturb the remains of a loved one would be blown to atoms.

Colonel Roberts, the inventor of the nitry-glycerine torpedo named after him, who died in Western Pennsylvania recently, left an estate valued at about $2,000,000, to be divided among his nephews and nieces, to the exclusion of his own children, whose mother had sued for a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper. All the personal estate was devised to Owen M. Roberts, a nephew. The colonel had been urged by his brother and legal adviser to modify his will and had expressed an intention to do so, but the consummation was prevented by his death. Here was a chance for some costly litigation, and it would have been improved had not the dictates of common sense prevailed. The parties interested got together, and in view of Colonel Robert's declaration previous to his death made an equitable division of the estate among themselves. It was a decidedly wise conclusion.

The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* publishes from a medical contributor a very interesting and suggestive account of a man who was an habitual periodical drinker, accustomed to get upon a two or three weeks' drinking spree every six or eight weeks, and who insisted upon being bled freely from the arm at the end of his spree as a means of "sobering up." At one of these bleedings an attendant holding the vessel to receive the blood "was struck by the odor of the blood being so strongly alcoholic, and concluding to see for himself if it was alcohol in the blood, he set the vessel containing the blood aside for a couple of hours, when there was found floating upon the coagulated blood a liquid resembling alcohol, and which burned with the characteristic flame of alcohol." "This is additional and significant evidence," says the *National Temperance Advocate*, "as to the inutility of alcohol as food. Not only has alcohol no food value, but it is so foreign to the human body as to work therein serious derangement of its normal functions."

Of the many curious things certain to be seen at the forthcoming exhibition of electricity in Paris, not the least remarkable will be the electrical cooking range of M. Salignac. That ingenious gentleman is going to fit up his apparatus in the grill room of the restaurant, and intends to furnish a great variety of meats which have been cooked by heat generated from the electric current. At the last Paris exhibition M. Mouchot roasted mutton in condensed sunshine, and literally turned his spit on the hearth of the sun; but an enthusiastic admirer might say that M. Salignac had far surpassed this in broiling steaks by lightning and warming coffee with the aurora borealis. As a matter of fact the electric current is as well fitted to produce heat as it is to produce light, and just as electricity will, in all probability, be made to yield the principal artificial light of the future, so will doubtless it be applied to household heating. The same machines which light the house by night will heat and cook by day, besides performing other duties, such as driving a coffee mill or a sewing machine.

Giovanni Bettocchio, a master saddler of Turin, having been summoned to Nice by business engagements, took with him his only daughter, an intelligent child of seven, whose fondness for music prompted her father to purchase seats in the theater for the performance which terminated so tragically. He secured places in the front row of the gallery, and was occupying them with his little girl when the alarm of fire rang through the house. Snatching the child up in his arms, he endeavored, and successfully, to break through the panic-stricken crowd to the gallery door; but during the struggle the girl was torn from his grasp. By an almost superhuman effort he contrived to re-enter the gallery, by that time plunged in all but total darkness, and while groping about among the overthrown seats, caught hold of a little girl insensible from fright whom he carried out into the street, fully believing her to be his own daughter. She proved, however, to be a strange child. Hastily setting her down upon the pavement he desperately fought his way for the second time into the burning theater, from which he never again emerged alive. His charred corpse was found two days later among the ruins of the gallery stairs.

Time is money, but how little set store by it. If one of the hours wasted each day on trifles or indolence was devoted to improvement it would make a man wise in ten years.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

AT a fire in a Brooklyn box factory the flames spread so quickly that a number of workmen were compelled to leap from the windows for their lives. While a crowd was watching the fire there was a sudden explosion of gas, a large door was blown from its hinges and a broad sheet of flame burst out, enveloping all the people within thirty feet of the building. Two or three men were burned to death, and about seventeen men and boys were injured, two fatally. The factory and two neighboring buildings were destroyed, entailing an estimated loss of $100,000.

MR. WHITELAW REID, of the New York *Tribune*, was married a few evenings ago, in New York, to Miss Elizabeth Mills, daughter of a California millionaire now residing in the metropolis.

THE Duke of Sutherland, one of the largest land owners in Great Britain, accompanied by other titled Englishmen, and William H. Russell, the well-known English war correspondent, arrived in New York a few days ago on an ocean steamer. The party will visit all the chief cities of the United States and Canada.

THE canine world was represented by dogs of every size and breed at the annual exhibition of the Westminster Kennel club in New York. The prize for the finest St. Bernard dog was won by an animal exhibited by Samuel J. Tilden.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, a well-known type-founder and ex-county clerk of New York, died in that city the other day, aged sixty years.

THOMAS HARRIGAN, a colored convict in the prison at Concord, Mass., cut off his hand at a circular saw in order not to be compelled to work.

WILLIAM A. THOMAS, teller of the First National bank of Newark, N. J., was found guilty by a jury in the United States court at Trenton of having made false entries in the books of the bank. The prisoner's counsel will carry the case to the supreme court.

COLONEL FREDERICK GRANT, having resigned his commission in the army, will hereafter reside in New York, where he has assumed the presidency of the projected Texas Western narrow gauge railroad company.

A FIRE in Philadelphia destroyed the Girard Point elevator at the mouth of the Schuylkill. The elevator was one of the largest in the country, and its full capacity was 650,000 bushels, although there were stored in it at the time of the fire only 30,000 bushels of corn and 67,000 bushels of wheat. The total loss is about $700,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has sixty-four savings banks with 96,681 depositors owning $32,097,734.

ROYAL S. CARR was hanged at Windsor, Vt., for murdering a half-breed Indian whose wife he wished to marry. He had previously served a sentence of ten years for the murder of a married woman only fourteen years old.

ARTICLES have been filed in Albany incorporating the New York and Western Telegraph company, with a capital of $1,500,000. The line is to run from New York to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, with a branch from Pittsburg to Buffalo.

JOHN W. MINTURN, member of the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., one of the best-known shipping houses in New York, committed suicide in his office the other day by shooting himself through the head. The act is thought to have been done in a fit of temporary insanity, brought about by illness.

PROFESSOR LEWIS SWIFT, director of the Warner observatory at Rochester, N. Y., has discovered a new comet. As this is the first comet discovered the present year, Professor Swift secures the prize of $200 offered last January by H. H. Warner.

A LOCOMOTIVE crashed through a bridge near Ringwood Junction, N. J., and fell thirty-five feet into the water. The engineer and fireman were killed.

THE house occupied by David Reese near New Providence, Penn., caught fire, and while Mr. Reese and his son were trying to save some of their effects the building suddenly collapsed and both were burned to death.

ABOUT 1,000 of the New York and Brooklyn bakers struck for an advance in wages, and many of the employers acceded to their demands.

THERE has been a heavy run on the Franklin Savings bank, of New York, by its depositors, owing to a decision of the court of appeals declaring that certain bonds of the bank issued by the town of Springfort, N. Y., were void. About $150,000 were drawn out by alarmed depositors in three days.

West and South.

A MACON (Ga.) dispatch says that "in every city, town and hamlet in Georgia, where the bodies of the Confederate dead lay buried, their graves were decorated to-day and memorial services held. In many instances the ladies made no discriminations in decorations, placing flowers, garlands and wreaths upon the graves of Federal as well as Confederate soldiers."

THE steamship City of Austin, on her way from Matanzas to New York, stranded off the Florida coast and went to pieces. No lives were lost. Her cargo, consisting of sugar and fruit, was valued at $150,000.

STRIKING St. Louis street car-drivers prevented many cars from running and compelled their drivers to take them back to the stables.

IN Illinois a strip of highly cultivated land from three to eight miles wide and nearly fifty miles long has been flooded by a break in the Sny levee.

M. P. O'CONNER, representative in Congress from the Charleston (S. C.) district, died a few days ago of a tumor in the stomach, aged fifty years.

WHILE playing baseball during recess at a school in Louisville, Ky., four boys, ranging in years from twelve to fourteen, were struck by lightning and killed.

AN appalling disaster occurred the other morning at Elgin, Ill. The recent flood did great damage in that vicinity and occasioned very great inconvenience by washing away the bridge across the Fox river which was daily traversed by crowds of school-children and operatives in the factories across the river from Elgin. The city council ordered a temporary ferry to be established. A small scow, seventy-five by fifteen feet, was purchased for $150 and rigged to a wire cable. It made its first trip amid the jeers of the crowd, who doubted its adequacy for the purpose. On its second trip the next morning, between eight and nine, from the west side, when overloaded and nearly buried to its edges in the whirling stream still swelled by brooks and flooded meadows, the scow began to flood with water. The passengers in consternation immediately flocked to the dry part of the boat, clinging to the railing, which gave way, precipitating many of them into the river. As the water poured into the boat she soon sank, leaving thirty people, many of them said to be little girls, battling for life in the current. The water at that point is fully fifteen feet deep and the current at least six miles per hour. Persons on the bank who witnessed the disaster at once set about the rescue, and many persons were picked up and drawn ashore by ropes. Others were rescued by boats and by floating boards. About twelve persons, one-half of them children, were drowned.

THERE are more than a thousand persons at Yankton, Dakota, who are dependent on the government for support, having been driven from their homes by the floods.

THE village of Mount Moreys, Mich., has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

MRS. CHRISTIAN KOCH, wife of an engine-wiper at Grand Island, Neb., cut the throats of her three children, aged four years, two years, and six months respectively, and then killed herself.

MARSHALL BAXTER, a colored man, was hanged at Charlotte, N. C., for the murder of another colored man named Hennegan, and on the same day John Gothard, also colored, met a similar fate at Towsontown, Md., for the murder of Joseph Woods, his employer.

THE total amount of damage done by the floods along the Missouri river from Bismarck, Dakota, to its mouth is estimated at $4,000,000.

AT Detroit, Mich, M. Frost & Co.'s woodenware works, with much lumber and other stock, and Crone Brothers' large tannery, with a large stock of hides and leather, have been completely destroyed by fire, entailing a total loss of $150,000.

THERE were 804 fires in Chicago last year, and a total loss thereby of $1,135,816. There were 1,363 permanent buildings erected in 1880.

A TRAIN of the Western Pacific railroad ran over and killed five children of a family named Nebas, near San Lorenzo, Cal.

THE latest report from Sitting Bull is that the redoubtable redskin refuses to surrender to the United States military authorities because he believes that as soon as he gives himself up he will be hanged.

From Washington.

THE President has appointed William McMichael, of Philadelphia, and John R. Bolles, of Hudson, Mich., members of the board of Indian commissioners.

SECRETARY BLAINE has instructed the American consul at Victoria, British Columbia, to investigate and report upon the circumstances connected with the alleged imprisonment of two American citizens at Yale last winter.

THE commissioner of internal revenue has just decided, in a case which arose in the Fifth collection district of North Carolina, that money in the custody of the government and belonging to a citizen is not subject to levy and attachment under proceedings instituted in a State court by creditors.

THE President has designated the following as members of the board of visitors at West Point: Anson Stager, of Illinois; Milo S. Hascall, of Indiana; Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine; George S. Greene, of Rhode Island; Henry B. Ledyard, of Michigan; S. S. Laws, of Missouri, and D. C. Buell, of Kentucky.

THE department of state is in receipt of advices from Mr. Walker, the executive commissioner of the electric exhibition at Paris, from which it appears that all facilities will be extended to make the American exhibition a success.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MCVEAGH has rendered an opinion declaring that the postmaster-general is the sole arbiter in deciding what are and what are not fraudulent lotteries, and may stop letters addressed to lottery companies.

THE Jeannette search vessel, the Mary and Helen, has been renamed the Rodgers, in compliment to Rear-Admiral Rodgers.

THE census statistics of the manufacture of glass in the United States show 194 establishments, employing 23,822 men and $19,415,599 capital, with a product valued at $21,013,464. In 1870 there were 154 establishments, with 15,367 employes and a capital of $13,826,142, the product being valued at $18,470,507. There were $9,112,301 paid in wages in 1880 and $7,589,110 in 1870.

THE following is the national debt statement for April:

TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$2,080,248,648.18
Interest	17,555,241.01
Total	$2,097,803,889.19
Total cash in the treasury	233,731,195.81
DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
May 2, 1881	$1,864,072,693.38
April 1, 1881	1,873,763,593.65
Decrease of debt during month	$9,690,900.25
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1880	78,099,601.96
CURRENT LIABILITIES.	
Interest due and unpaid	$2,710,492.76
Debt on which interest has ceased	5,704,865.26
Interest thereon	730,740.26
Gold and silver certificates	56,642,740.00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	8,295,000.00
Cash balance available	159,647,357.59
Total	$233,731,195.81
AVAILABLE ASSETS.	
Cash in the treasury	$233,731,195.81

Foreign News.

DURING artillery practice aboard the training ship Mars, at Wilhelmshaven, the German naval station on the North sea, a shell burst while the gun was being loaded. Two cadets and six sailors were killed and seven men were seriously and two officers and seven men slightly injured.

TYPHOID fever prevails as an epidemic in Havana.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN, an eminent French journalist and politician, and General Ludwig von Benedek, a noted Austrian officer, are dead.

FRENCH ironclads destroyed a Tunisian fort on the island of Tabarca and French troops took possession of the place.

GENERAL VON DER TANN, a distinguished German officer, is dead.

THE Nihilists have issued another address to the czar in which they assert that the indiscriminate execution of those concerned in the assassination of Alexander II. has only served to strengthen the ranks of the Nihilists by driving many lukewarm malcontents into the extreme faction of the party.

A LARGE number of people, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, the last named bearing a wreath from Queen Victoria, attended the funeral of Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden.

MR. BRADLAUGH appeared at the table of the house of commons a few days ago to take the oath on his re-election for Northampton. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be not allowed to take his seat. The government opposed the motion; but, notwithstanding Mr. Bradlaugh, speaking from the bar, gave his word that the oath would be binding on his conscience, it was carried by a vote of 208 to 175. Mr. Bradlaugh again advanced to the table, and on being ordered by the speaker to withdraw, claimed that Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution was illegal. Mr. Bradlaugh was subsequently removed by the sergeant-at-arms.

ON Easter day revolutionary proclamations from the Land and Liberty party were found inclosed in Easter eggs, distributed in the streets of Moscow, Russia. The proclamation urges the peasantry to seize lands and refuse to pay taxes or serve in the army.

A LIVERPOOL dispatch declares that the foot and mouth disease was discovered among American cattle landed by a British steamer from Portland, Me.

THE British steamer Tararua, of Melbourne, has been wrecked on the reefs off Otago, New Zealand. Eighty persons were drowned. The steamer ran between Australian, Tasmanian and New Zealand ports, carrying passengers and cargo.

MUCH commotion has been caused in English upper circles by the elopement of the Earl of Shrewsbury with Mrs. Miller-Mundy, of a well-known family in Derbyshire. A relative of the woman followed the eloping pair to the continent, caught up with them at Strasburg and administered a severe thrashing to the earl. Mrs. Miller-Mundy is seven years older than he lover, who is the great prize of the day in the English matrimonial market, being immensely rich, very handsome and only twenty. The lady was brought back to England.

THE greater part of Krasnoyarsk, the second important town in Siberia, has been destroyed by fire.

JOHN DILLON, the well-known Irish league agitator and member of the British parliament for the county Tipperary, was arrested by government officers while on his way to Dublin, charged with inciting the people to riot and to resisting processes.

THE city of Dublin has been proclaimed under the coercion act in order to allow the police to search for hidden arms.

A CABLE dispatch represents a serious state of affairs in the west of Ireland. The dispatch asserts that a number of outrages of various degrees of atrocity have been committed and that bands of armed men scour the country and terrorize the inhabitants unchecked.

THE recent report of the death of King John, of Abyssinia, proves to have been unfounded.

Two hundred persons were injured in riots against the Jews at Elizabethgrad.

OWING to the discovery of his complicity in Nihilist intrigues the Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin to the czar, has been imprisoned in the fortress at Dunaburg. There was a very affecting scene when the mother of the royal criminal took leave of him forever.

A MURDER of surpassing horror is reported from Vienna. A bootmaker named Veigl killed his wife and four children and afterward cut them up in pieces.

A BARK believed to have on board Mr. Suter, the Englishman recently captured by brigands near Salonica, Greece, and for whose release $75,000 was demanded, was chased by a Turkish gunboat and finally sunk.

SENATE SPECIAL SESSION.

Mr. Morgan asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution declaring that the interests of the people of the United States of America and the welfare and security of the government are so involved in the subject of the construction of ship-canals or other ways for the transportation of sea-going vessels across the isthmus connecting North and South America, that the government of the United States, with the frankness which is due to all other peoples and governments, hereby asserts that it will insist that its consent is a necessary condition precedent to the execution of such a project, and also as to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canals or other ways, either in peace or in war. Mr. Dawes objected to the resolution on account of the fact that it needed the concurrence of the House of Representatives, and upon his suggestion Mr. Morgan changed the resolution so as to make it a Senate measure, which it was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

If some enterprising fellow would now corner the market on Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup he could make his fortune, for there are thousands who would rather pay double the retail price than be without this valuable remedy.

Married at Sea.

The Springfield *Republican* has the following account of the somewhat romantic incidents connected with the recent marriage of two American missionaries. The romance was quite essential to the accomplishment of the marriage:

Rev. A. W. Marling and Miss Janet B. Cameron